

THE POSING OF THE PARTS:

OR,
A MOST PLAINE AND
EASIE WAY OF EXAMINING
the Accidence and Grammar, by Questions
and Answers, arising directly out of the
words of the Rules.

Whereby all Schollers may attaine most speedily
to the perfect learning, full vnderstanding, and right
vse thereof, for their happy proceeding in the
Latine Tongue.

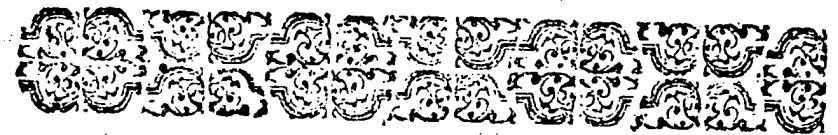
Gathered purposely for the benefit of Schooles, and
for the vse and delight of Masters and
Schollers.

*The seventh Edition, corrected, and enlarged, with most of the
necessary questions inserted, both out of our Latine Syntaxis
and other Authors, which are wanting in our
English Rules.*

By John Brinsley. R

*In omni disciplina, infirma est artis preceptio, sine summa
assiduitate exercitationis.*

LONDON,
Printed by John Haviland for John Bill.
1630.



TO THE WORSHIPFUL,
HIS MUCH RESPECTED FRIEND,
Mr. ABRAHAM JOHNSON, Counsaillour
at the Law, of Lincolnes Inne.

Many haue bene the wel-willers and furtherers of
my labours for our Grammar-schoule: yet few there
are to whom I owe more, than unto your worthy and
louing Fathers, Mr. Iohnson and M. D. Chaderton,
both for their direction and encouragement
which they haue giuen me therein. Having ther-
fore be-hought me to whom the questions of Grammar (which are
to make all difficultis in the Accidence and Grammar most plaine
and easie, and which containe the very ground of all) might most
fitly appertaine; I find none, after those unto whom I haue dedicated
my former Schoole-labours, to whom those doe more of duty belong
than unto your selfe: that I may in some part repay unto you, or at
least unto yours, that debt which I owe unto themselves. And first
for M. Iohnson your father: because he hath yeelded unto me the
greatest helpe (next unto my Honorable Lord) in laying the foun-
dation of all my School trauels; both in setting me more earnestly
therunto, by his graue aduice, and also supporting me by his bounty,
that I might be able the better to goe through with the Worke.
Moreover, for that (besides his singular endeauours for the fur-
therance and aduancement of all good Learning, whereof both in
Vniuersity, City and Countrey he hath giuen so good testimony) I
haue knowne none, who hath comne neere unto him, in his great
care, that the best, speediest, surest and most easie wayes might bee
found out, for all Schooles, according to our receiued Grammar, and
most approued Schoole-Authors, and the same to bee made vniuer-
sally knowne, that all, euen the meanest both Masters and Schollers,
may proceed with delight, and all good Learning may goe happily
forward. So for your father in law M. D. Chaderton: because hee
hath

THE EPISTLE

hath not onely vouchsafed to peruse some part of my labours, and to afford me his indgement and censure therein, but hath also been pleased to afford some principall experiments, which himselfe hath obserued. Who therefore can iustly mislike, that I thus dedicate vnto you this first Ground-woke of our Grammar-school, contained in these questions? Which being rightly layd, it is concluded by the ioynt consent of all the learned, that the whole building must needs go most happily forward. Yea I dare be bold to affirme, that a scholler of any aptnesse, being made perfect in these questions (which hee may learne together with his Accidence and Grammar; and that as soone as hee would learne the bare rules alone, if not much sooner) shall find such a furtherance to attaine these six helps of Learning, which wise Socrates so much commends, as he shall goe forward with all ease and cheerfulness euer after. That I may fully perswade all men of the truth hercof; I will first rehearse all the seuen markes which Socrates giueth, of him who is fitt to make the most excellent scholler, as our most learned School-master M. Askam hath set them downe. His hopefull scholler must bee, 1. Εὐκλής, that is, as hee expounds it, one apt of wit, and hauing all qualities of minde, and parts of body, meet to serue Learning; as, wit, will, tongue, voyce, face, stature and comeliness. 2. Μνήμων, that is, of good memory, which is called the mother of Learning. 3. Φιλομάδης, a loue of Learning; which loue will ouer-come the hardest learning in time: and without which, the scholler shall neuer attaine vnto much. 4. Φιλόπον, a loue of labour, one who will take paines at his booke. 5. Φιλόκοι, one that is glad to heare and learne of others. 6. Ζητήτις, one that is apt to mooue questions, desirous to seach out any doubt, not ashamed nor afraid to aske, vntill hee bee fully satisfied. 7. Φιλότιμος, one that loneth to be praised of his father, master, or others for his well doing. A child of this nature, thus louing praise, will feruently loue and earnestly desire Learning, gladly labour for it, willingly learne of others, boldly aske any doubt. Now for these helps, though the two first be speciall benefits of nature, yet may they bee much increased and preserved (chiefly the Memory) by this perfect understanding of all the grounds of Grammar, through this plaine order, so directly in all things agreeing with their Accidence. But for the five last, there will neuer any meanes be found, whereby they will more speedily be wrought, and appeare

DEDICATORY.

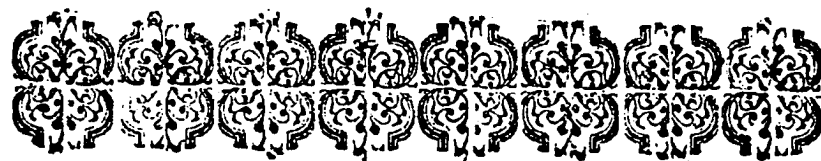
in children, than heereby; when they can answer so readily and perfectly to euery Grammar question. For this (if they be well applied) will winne them such loue from their masters, and parents, and also such praise and commendations from all who examine them, or heare them posed with so much ease through the plainnesse of it, as will make them to strue who shall carrie away most commendations; and so who shall take the most paines. And then the first Author being seconded with the helpe of Grammaticall translations, so vsed as is prescribed, not to make them trauants, but to lead them surely by the hand, past the difficulty of all Schoole-learning, and still afterward with other new supplies of Commentaries and the like, shall make the whole way so delightfull, as they shall neuer wax wearie in all their course, but be euer made more earnest to climbe vnto the top of all good Learning. If it be objected, that questions of Accidence and Grammar haue bin set forth by others, I answer, that sundry haue indeed taken very profitable and commendable paines herein. To all them I acknowledge our Schooles much beholden; and these my Labours especially. And yet ayming at the same generall benefit and furtherance of Learning, which they doe, I hope none of them can be offended, if out of all of them laid and compared together, as they haue done before, and as it is in all other Learning, I haue endeoured to gather one more plaine, easie, full, and more agreeing to our Accidence and Grammar in all things; and to make all their Labours of much more vse to Schooles than euer heretofore, without iniurying any one of them, so far as I shall bee able. For besides that some points of principall vse, arising directly out of the Booke, are wanting in all them, which heere you shall finde, they haue moreouer most of them many hard and strange questions intermixed, not so necessary for the first enterers, which doe much trouble the younger sort. Many also of those questions in them, which are gathered directly, are placed out of the order of the Accidence: or else distinctions of the Chapters are not obserued, or they are set downe in too obscure termes, or ouer-short for children to conceiue; that most both masters and schollers doe soone cast them out of hand, and that very few of them are knowne in our Grammar Schooles. I haue therefore laboured to draw these so, as they may serue most fitly and easily, for all schooles, according to the course which must of neces-

THE EPISTLE, &c.

they bee taken, so long as our Accidence and Grammar remains; which cannot bee altered, without very great inconveniences to Schooles, and setting both Masters & Schollers almost newly to begin, to be acquainted with their new rules, or at the least to bring much disturbance. I have also striven to make them so plain, that not onely teachers, but even the young schollers themselves may appose one another by them, and understand each thing fully. For the necessary questions, which I have adioyned only for making the rest more cleare, I have set an Asterisk upon them, to distinguish them from those which are contained directly in the booke, to use or omit as the Master will, and a hand pointing at some places which are of most necessary use. For other questions (to the end that our young schollers may not be troubled at all with them, nor hindered by them, in learning their Accidence, and yet may in fit time be acquainted with all of them which shall bee most needfull: that nothing may be wanting hereunto to make our scholler a sound Grammarian) I purpose (God willing) still more and more, so much as shall be thought fit, to set them briefly in the margents over against the rules to which they belong, as I have done some already; or else in the end, most shortly by themselves. Accept this beginning as a token of my thankfulness to those your graue fathers, who have deserved so well of the Church of God, and of all good learning, that I wish to keepe a perpetual memory of them; and withall, as a pledge of my thankfull affection even unto your selfe for your ancient loue, and of my hearty desire to adde somewhat to yours by these and other my travels. Accept them as a witness of my unsained study for that good, which I trust shall hereby be conueyed unto Schooles and all good learning, in making the first entrance so euen, as that it may be run in with all loving emulation. By the welcome and kinde entertainment of my first labours, I shall be more encouraged to go forward with the worke during my life; untill I may either put the last hand unto it, or that others after me may supply what soeuer is wanting in my poore indentours, being thus happily entred into, and whereof I daily receiue more comfort and encouragement. January, 12. 1611.

Yours in all thankfull affection,

JOHN BRINSLEY.



TO THE PAINEFVLL SCHOOLE-MASTER, DESIROVS TO REAPE SOVND FRVITES of his labours.



First cause your Scholler, in learning his Accidence, and these other Rules of Grammar adioyned, to vnderstand them so well as your Leasure will serue (at the first, according to the tenour of these questions or the like) to get them perfectly without booke, and to keepe them carefully by daily repetition of Parts.

2. After he hath so learned them, you shall finde it no losse of labour, if you exercise him for a moneth or six weekes space in answering to these questions; so to haue the meaning of the rules more fully, first of those without the asteriske or little starre; then, of those noted with the asteriske: which he will soone doe, hauing formerly learned the Rules without booke.

Thus may a whole Forme goe together.

3. There is a singular benefit hereby in causing all my lowest to stand or sit together, and so my selfe, or some one to bestow halfe an howre or an howre, each euening in posing them according to these questions, one onely answering, the rest harkening; and especially in declining Nounes and Verbes, and in Coniugating, untill they be very readie therein. This will bring much credit to the Schoole, a commendable strift among the children, and cause

The Epistle to the Schoole-masters.

cause them to goe forward with vnderstanding and chearefulnesse.

4. This may serue for a direction to the weaker sort, for examining, or Posing parts; whence the Booke hath the name.

Lastly, by this helpe, the children may learne to dispute scholler-like, one with another, beginning their question euer at an Italike Capitall Q. and so proceeding in all other questions depending thereon, vntill they come to another Italike Capitall Q. or chiefe question. Hereby the Childrens wits will bee maruellously sharpened, and they encouraged to proceed with all good audacity and ingenuous emulation.

*Make triall: and, finding the blessing,
giue God the glory.*



THE POSING OF THE ACCIDENCE.

1. Chapter.

Question.



What Booke doe you learne?

A. The *Accidence*.

Q. What booke is the *Accidence*?

A. A booke which teacheth the first grounds of the Latine tongue.

* Q. Why is it called the * *Accidence*?

A. Because it teacheth first and chiefly the Accidents; that is the things belonging to the parts of speech.

* Q. Into how many parts is your *Accidence* diuided?

A. Into two. First, an Introduction of the eight parts of the Latine speech. Secondly, the Construction of the eight parts of speech.

* Q. What meane you by an Introduction of the eight parts of speech?

A. An entring, or leading in the learner, as by the hand, to know the eight parts of speech.

* Q. What meane you by the Construction of the eight parts of speech?

A. The construing or framing, and setting together of the eight parts of speech.

Q. Where begins the Introduction of the eight parts of speech?

A. At *In speech*.

Q. Where beginneth the Construction of the eight parts of speech?

A. At *For the deniying of words, &c.*

B

Q. What

* Some thinke it to bee so called of *Accedo*, as a thing coming to, or whereby the learners doe come to the Grammar, or enter first into the knowledge of the Latine tongue: but then it should be called the *Accidence*, e long; not *Accidence*, i short.

* Speech is properly the vtre-
ring of our
mind by words,
or the words
whereby we vt-
ter our minde.

* Some make
but foure parts
of speech,

Noune, Verbe,
Aduerbe,
Coniunction:
because Pro-
nouns, & Par-
ticiples may be

ioyned to the
Nounes;
Prepositions
and Interiecti-
ons to the
Aduerbs.

* Or because
their last let-
ter or syllable
may be chan-
ged into other
letters or sylla-
bles.

* That many
Nounes and
Verbs are vn-
declined, is in
regard of vse,

that they are not wont to be declined; nor in regard of the nature of the words.

Q. What meane you by these words, * In speech?

A. In euery tongue or language; as namely, in the Latine speech or tongue, which we are to learne.

Q. How many parts then are there of the Latine speech?

A. * Eight: Noune, Pronoun, Verbe, Participle, Aduerbe, Coniunction, Preposition, Interiection.

Q. Are there no more parts of all your Latine speech but one-ly eight?

A. No: for euery word whereof speech is made, is one of these eight parts. It is either a Noune, or a Pronoun, Verbe, or one of the rest. Though there be many thousand words, yet each is one of these.

Q. How many parts of speech are declined? how many vn-declined?

A. The foure first are declined: the foure last vndeclined.

Q. Why are the foure first parts said to be declined?

A. Because they may be declined: that is; they may be varied or changed, from the first ending or termination, into diuers endings: as, *Magister, magistri, magistro. Amo, amas, amat.*

Q. Why are the rest called vndeclined?

A. Because they cannot be so declined or changed: as, *hodie, cras, ad.*

Q. How many parts of speech are declined with Case? how many without?

A. Three with Case, one without Case.

* Q. Which three parts are declined with Case?

A. Noune, Pronoun, and Participle with Case: Verbe with-
out Case.

2. Chapter.

Of a Noune.

* *Nihil*, is a
Noune, though
it signifie no-
thing: because
it is not meant
properly no-
thing at all,

but a thing of no value, hauing the name of *hilum*, the blacke in the top of a Beane: as *ni-
hil*, or *ne-hilum*, not so much as the blacke in a Beane.

Q. Which is the first part of speech?

A. A Noune.

Q. What is a Noune?

A. A Noune is the name of a * thing, that may be scene, felt,
heard, or vnderstood.

Q. What

A Noune.

Q. What meane you, when you say a Noune is the name of
a thing?

A. It is * a word that signifieth the name by which wee call
any thing whatsoever may be scene, felt, heard, or vnderstood.

Q. Giue me examples of it.

A. A hand *manus*, a house *domus*, goodnesse *bonitas*.

* Q. Is a hand a Noune?

A. A hand it selfe is not a Noune: but the word signifying a
hand, is a Noune.

Q. How many sorts of Nounes haue you?

A. Two: a Noune Substantiue, and a Noune Adiectiue.

Q. What is a Noune Substantiue?

A. A Noune Substantiue is that standeth by it selfe, and re-
quireth not another word to be ioyned with it to shew the sig-
nification of it.

Q. What meane you by that?

A. It is the name of a thing which may be vnderstood of it
selfe, without the helpe of any other word to shew it by: as, a
hand, a booke.

Q. How know you when a word may be vnderstood of it
selfe?

A. If visually I may fitly put [*a*] or [*the*] before it, or if I can-
not fitly ioync this word *thing* vnto it; as, a booke, the light.

Q. What are then the visuall notes or markes in English, to
know a Noune Substantiue by?

A. A or *the*, or if I cannot fitly put this word *thing* after it.

Q. With how many Articles is a Noune Substantiue decli-
ned?

A. With one: as, *hic Magister*, a Master; or with two at
the most: as, *hic & hac Parens*, a father or mother.

Q. What is a Noune Adiectiue?

A. That cannot stand by it selfe in reason or signification, but
requireth to be ioyned with another word.

Q. What meane you, when you say, a Noune Adiectiue is
that cannot stand by it selfe?

A. I meane, it is the name of such a thing, as cannot be fully
vnderstood of it selfe, without the helpe of another word to be
ioyned with it to make it plaine.

Numbers of Nounes.

4

Q. Shew me an example how?

A. *Bonus* good, is a Noun Adjective: for when any one speakes of good, I know he meanes something that is good; but I know not what thing it is that he calleth good, except he put some other word vnto it: as a good boy; a good house; or the like.

* Q. Have you any speciall marke to know a Noun Adjective by?

A. Yes. If I may put this word *thing* to it, it is a Noun Adjective; as a good thing, an euill thing.

Q. What is a Noun adjective declined with?

A. Either with three terminations, or with three Articles.

Q. How with three terminations?

A. As, *Bonus, bona, bonum.*

Q. How with three Articles?

A. As, *Hic et hoc leuis et hoc leue,* light.

Q. How many sorts of Noun Substantiuies are there?

A. Two: Proper and Common.

Q. Which is a Noun Substantiuie Proper?

A. Such a Noun or name as is proper to the thing that it be-tokeneth or signifieth: or which belongeth but to one thing properly, as, *Eduardus*, Edward; and so each mans proper ther. Simple, name.

Q. What is a Noun Substantiuie Common?

A. Euery Noun which is common to moe: or which is the common name of all things of that sort: as, *homo*, a man, is the common name to all men; so a house, a city, vertue.

Q. How many things belong to a Noun?

A. My booke sets downe five; * Number, Case, Gender, Declension, and Comparifon.

3. chapter

Numbers of Nounes.

* Numbers belong to all parts of speech which are declined.

Q. How many * Numbers are there in a Noun?

A. Two: the Singular and the Plurall.

Q. What is the singular Number?

A. That which speaketh but of one thing: as *Lapis*, a stone; meaning

Cases of Nounes.

5

meaning but one stone.

Q. Which is the Plurall number?

A. That which speakes of moe than one: as, *Lapides*, stones.

4. Chapter.

Cases of Nounes.

Q. What is a Case?

A. **V** Euery feuerall ending of a Noun in the declining of it:] and so of all other parts of speech, which are declined like a Noun.

Q. How many Cases are there?

A. Six in either Number; that is, six in the Singular, and six in the Plurall.

Q. Rehearse the Cases.

A. The Nominatiue, Genitiue, Dative, Accusatiue, Vocatiue, and Ablatiue.

Q. What is the Nominatiue case?

A. The first case of a perfect Noun, or that whereby wee name any thing.

Q. How may the Cases be knowne asunder?

A. * Thus chiefly: the Nominatiue and Accusatiue by their places, the other by their signes.

Q. Which is the place of the Nominatiue?

A. It most commonly commeth before the Verbe in due order of speech.

Q. To what question doth it answere?

A. To the question *who*, or *what*:] as, if I aske, Who teacheth; the answere is in the Nominatiue: *Magister docet*, the Master teacheth.

Q. What is the signe of the Genitiue case?

A. *Of.*

Q. To what question doth it answere?

A. To the question *whose*, or *whereof*:] as, if it be asked whose learning is it; The answere is in the Genitiue case, *Doctrina Magistri*, the learning of the Master.

Q. What is the signe of the Dative case?

A. *To*, and sometime *for*.

Q. To what question doth it answere?

B 3

A. To

* They may be knowne in Latine, for the most part by the terminations of the Declensions.

A. To the question, *to whom*, or *to what*:] as if it bee asked, To whom doe you giue a booke? the answer is in the Dative case, thus: *Do librum Magistro*, I giue a booke to the Master.

Q. How know you the Accusative case?

A. It commonly followeth the Verbe in due order of speech.

Q. To what question doth it answer?

A. To the question *whom*, or *what*:] as, if the Scholler bee asked, Whom doe you loue? he answereth in the Accusative case, thus: *Amo Magistrum*, I loue the master.

Q. How know you the Vocative case?

A. Commonly by calling or speaking to:] as, *O Magister*, O Master.

Q. How know you the Ablative case?

A. Either by Prepositions seruing to the Ablative case, being ioyned with it, or else by signes.

Q. What are the signes of the Ablative case?

A. *In, with, through, for, from, by*, and *than*, after the Comparatiue degree.

Q. **W**hat followeth next after Cases?

A. Articles.

Q. What is an Article?

A. The marke to know the Gender by, in declining.

Q. How many Articles are there?

A. Three: *Hic, hac, hoc*.

Q. Whence are these borrowed?

A. Of the Pronounes.

Q. Decline them all together.

A. Singulariter Nom. *Hic, hac, hoc*. Gen. *Huius*. Dat. *Huius*, &c. and so forth, as it is in the booke.

Q. Decline them seuerally, each Article by it selfe, and first the Masculine.

A. Sing. Nom. *Hic*. Gen. *Huius*. Dat. *Huius*. Accus. *Hunc*. Voc. *Caret*. Abl. *Hoc*. Plur. Nom. *Hi*. Gen. *Horum*. Dat. *His*. Accus. *Hos*. Voc. *Caret*. Abl. *Hic*.

Q. Decline *Hac*.

A. Sing.

A. Sing. *Hac, huius, huic, hanc, hac*. Plur. *ha, harum, has, his*.⁷

Q. Decline *Hoc* likewise.

A. Sing. *Hoc, huius, huic, hoc, hoc*. Plur. *Hec, horum, his, hac, his*.

* Q. Why are they set before the Genders and Declensions?

A. Because they serue to note out the Genders; and also to decline Nounes in euery Gender.

* Q. What signifieth *Hic, hac, hoc*.

A. When it is vsed as a Pronoun, it signifieth *this*: but when it is declined with a Noun, it is onely an Article; like as it is taken here, and hath no signification at all.

Q. **W**hat is a Gender?

A. The difference of Nounes according to the sex.

* Q. What meane you by that?

A. It is the difference whereby a word is noted to signifie the male, or female, or neither: that is, either *he* or *shee*, or neither of them.

Q. How many Genders haue you?

A. My booke makes seuen: the Masculine, the Feminine, the Neuter, the Common of two, the Common of three, the Dobutfull, and the Epicene.

Q. Which is the Article of the Masculine Gender?

A. *Hic*: as, *hic vir*, a man.

* Q. What doth the Masculine Gender belong to?

A. It belongeth properly to Masculines; that is, vnto males or hees, and vnto such words as haue been vsed vnder the names of hees.

Q. Which is the Article of the Feminine Gender?

A. *Hac*: as, *hac mulier*, a woman.

Q. What doth the Feminine Gender belong to?

A. To Feminines; that is, to females or shees, or things going vnder the names of shees.

Q. What is the Article of the Neuter Gender?

A. *Hoc*: as, *hoc saxum*, a stone.

* Q. What belongs the Neuter Gender vnto?

A. It

A. It belongeth properly to words which signifie neither hee nor she.

Q. What Article hath the Common of two?

A. It is declined with *hic* and *hac*.

Q. What belongs the common of two vnto?

A. It belongeth properly to words signifying both male and female; that is, both he and she.

Q. What Articles hath the Common of three?

A. *Hic*, *hac*, and *hoc*.

* Q. What belongeth the Common of three vnto?

A. Onely to Adiectiues.

Q. What Articles hath the Doubtfull?

A. *Hic*, or *hac*, as we will: as, *hic vel hac dies*, a day.

* Q. What doth the Doubtfull gender belong to?

A. To such liuing creatures most properly, in which the kinde is vnknowne; whether they be hee or shee.] As a snail, a snake, &c. and to some others. Also to some life-lesse things: as, a day, a channell, and the like.

Q. What is the Epicene Gender declined with?

A. Onely with one Article, and vnder that one Article both kindes are signified] that is, both he and she. In names of fowles, fishes, and wilde beasts: as *Hic passer*, a sparrow, either the cock or the henne, *hac aquila*, an Eagle, both hee and she: *hoc haler*, a herring, both milker and spawner.

* Q. Is the Epicene Gender a Gender properly?

A. No; It is not properly a Gender noting the speciall sex, nor hath any proper Article.

* Q. You said, that your booke did make seuen Genders: are there not seuen simply?

A. No: there are but three simply. The Masculine, Feminine and Neuter: the other foure are compounded or made of these three.

7. chapter. The Declension of Nounes.

Q. **VV**hat follow next after Genders?

A. Declensions.

* Q. What call you a Declension?

A. A

The first Declension.

A. A varying of a word in cases,] or the varying and changing of the first name of a word into diuers other endings called cases.

Q. How many Declensions of Nounes are there?

A. Five.

Q. How will you know of what Declension a Noun is?

A. By the termination of the Genitiue case singular.

* Q. What meane you by termination?

A. The end of a word in the last letter or syllable.

Q. How ends the Gen. case singular of the first Declension?

A. In a diphthong.

Q. How endeth the Datiue?

A. In a diphthong, &c.

Q. What is your example of the first Declension?

A. *Musa*.

* Q. What serues this example for chiefly?

A. This, and all other examples following in each Declension, serue to shew their rules by, and also to decline or frame others like vnto them.

having the Genitiue in *us*, and the Accusatiue in *o*, as, *Sappho*, *Manto*, *Clio*, *Dido*, &c. which belong to the fourth Declension of the contracts ending in *o*, as, *Leto*, Gen. *Letoos*, *Letous*. Accus. *Letoa*, *Leto*. So *Anchises*, of the first; *Penelope*, of the second; and others of other Declensions. b The rest of the terminations, both in this and all other Declensions, may be posed thus by the Accidence.

Q. Decline *Musa*, and giue the English with it in euery case, according to the signes of the cases.

A. Singul. Nom. *hac musa*, a song.

Gen. *huius muse*, of a song.

Dat. *huic muse*, to a song.

Accus. *hanc musam*, the song.

Vocat. *O musa*, O song.

Ablat. *ab hac muse*, from a song.

Plural. Nom. *hæ muse*, songs.

Gen. *harum musarum*, of songs.

Dat. *his musis*, to songs.

Accus. *has musas*, the songs.

Vocat. *O muse*, O songs.

C

Ablat. Case of Person

* Sundry Greeke words made Latine words, yet declined wholly or in part, after the Greeke manner, cannot bee referred to any of these five Declensions properly, as, *Titan*, *Pan*, *Daphnis*, and the like, being of the fifth Declension in Greeke. So *Fannius* in

Make your scholar perfect in this kinde of declining of Nounes & coniugating Verbs, and you shall soone finde the benefit of it a-boue y which you will imagine, by posing the according ly t'il they can giue you any

Ablat. *ab his musis*, from songs.

Q. Why doe you giue *a*, for a signe of the Nominatiue case? and *he*, of the Accusatiue?

A. Because these are the most vsuall signes of these cases, and may most fitly serue hereunto.

Q. Giue me the signes of the cases by themselves.

A. *A*, of, *to*, *the*, *O*, from or fro.

Q. Decline *Musa*, with the English first.

A. A song, *musa*: of a song, *musa*: to a song, *musa*: the song, *musam*: O song, *O musa*: from a song, *ab hac musa*.

Plur. Songs, *musa*: of songs, *musarum*: to songs, *musis*: the songs, *musas*: O songs, *musae*: from songs, *ab his musis*.

Q. Why doe you decline them so?

Because giuing English to the Latine, will teach me to construe and parse Latine speedily: and giuing Latine to English, will helpe me as much for making Latine.

Q. Doe your Datiues and Ablatiues plurall, end alwaies in *is*, in the first Declension?

A. No: *Filia* and *nata* are excepted, which make the Datiue and Ablatiue plurall in *is*, or in *abus*; so likewise *anima*. Also *Dea*, *mula*, *equa*, *liberta*, which end in *abus* only; as, *Deabus*, *mulabus*, *not deis*, *mulis*.

^a For other questions concerning the Declensions severally, because they are very many, & ouerhard for children: I take it not *deis*, *mulis*. much better for the Teachers, to shew them to their schollers out of the Latine rules (where most of them are set downe at large) as their schollers shall haue occasion to learne them, in their Author, then either to trouble their memories, or margents with them.

8. chapter. The second Declension.

Q. How ends the Genitiue case singular of the second Declension?

A. In *i*.

Q. How the Datiue?

A. In *o*, &c.

Q. Giue me an example of the second Declension.

A. *Hic Magister*, a Master.

Q. Decline *Magister* as you decline *Musa*; that is, both Latine before the English, and English before the Latine.

A. Sing. Nom. *Hic Magister*, a Master.

Gen.

Gen. *Huiusmagistri*, of a Master, &c.

Q. Doth your Vocatiue case in the second Declension end alwaies like the Nominatiue?

A. No: but for most part.

Q. How many exceptions haue you of it?

A. Three: first, of Nounes ending in *us*. Secondly, of proper names of men, ending in *ius*. Thirdly, of some common Nounes, making their Vocatiue in *e* or in *us*.

Q. When the Nominatiue endeth in *us*, how must the Vocatiue end?

A. In *e*: as, *Dominus*, *O Domine*.

Q. Doe all words in *us*, make the Vocatiue in *e*?

A. Yea, all but two: *Deus* that makes *O Deus*, and *Filius* that makes *O Fili*.

Q. If the word be a proper name of a man ending in *ius*, how must the Vocatiue end?

A. In *i*: as, *Georgius*, *O Georgi*.

Q. How many words haue you, which make the Vocatiue in *e*, or in *us*?

A. Six: *agnus*, *lucus*, *vulgu*, *populus*, *chorus*, *fluvius*: for *agnus* makes *agne vel agnus*, in the Vocatiue case: so all the rest.

Q. Are Nounes of the Neuter Gender declined like Nounes of the Masculine and Feminine?

A. No: all Nounes of the Neuter Gender, of what Declension soeuer they be, haue three like cases in either number.

Q. What three cases are those?

A. The Nominatiue, the Accusatiue, and the Vocatiue.

Q. And how doe these three cases end in the plurall number?

A. In *a*.

Q. Giue me an example of the Neuter Gender, and decline it both wayes, as you did *musa*.

A. Sing. Nom. *hoc regnum*, a kingdome. Gen. *huius regni*, of a

^e If *Latinius* bee for *Latini*, in the Vocatiue, as the Grammer rule applieth it, its an *Atticisine*, that is, after the *Atticke dialect*; the Vocat. like the Nom. but rather thus, *O Luna*, non est *Latinius* *Eudimion rubori tibi*? ^f This is meant onely of Nounes which are wanting the plurall number, or the like.

kingdome. So, a kingdome, *regnum*: of a kingdome, *regni*, &c.

Q. Are no words excepted from being thus declined?

^a *Ambo* & *duo* are found to be the same in all Genders, like as *duo* in Greeke: as, *ambo anguis*, for *ambos anguis*, or *anguis*. *Plant.*

^b Here declining of Latine, before may suffice: and so in adiectives. For the particular difficult questions in this declension as in the rest, see the Latine Rules at large, as I directed before.

A. Yes: ^a onely *ambo* and *duo* of the first and second Declension; which make the Neuter Gender in *o*, as *ambo*, not *amba*: and the Dative and Ablative in *bus*; as *ambobus*, *ambabus* *ambobus*, not *ambis*.

Q. ^b Decline *Ambo* with the English.

A. Plur. *Ambo*, both Masculines: *amba*, both Feminines, *ambo*, both Neuters. So in the rest.

9. chapter.

The third Declension.

Q. **H**ow ends the Genitive case singular of the third Declension?

A. In *is*, &c.

Q. Give me an example of the third Declension, declined as before both waies.

A. Sing. Nom. *hic lapis*, a stone.

Gen. *huius lapidis*, of a stone, &c.

So, Nom. *hic & hac Pater*, a father or mother.

Gen. *huius Parentis*, of a father or mother, &c.

Thus againe English first.

10. chapter.

The fourth Declension.

Q. **H**ow ends the Genitive case singular of the fourth Declension?

A. In *us*.

Q. Give an example.

A. Sing. Nom. *hac manus*, a hand, &c.

11. chapter.

The fifth Declension.

Q. **H**ow ends the Genitive case singular of the fifth Declension?

A. In *ei*.

Q. Give an example.

A. Sing. Nom. *hic meridies*, a noone time of the day, &c.

Q. Of

Q. Of what Gender are Nounes of the fifth Declension?

A. Of the Feminine Gender, except *meridies* and *dies*.

Q. Shew me how the Genitive case singular ends in each Declension together.

^a A. Of the first in *a* diphthong, as, *Musa*.

The second in *i*: as, *Magistri*.

The third in *is*: as, *lapidis*.

The fourth in *us*: as, *manus*.

The fifth in *ei*: as, *meridiei*.

Q. Shew mee how the Datives end, and so all the rest in order.

A. The Dative case singular of the first, in *a* diphthong: as, *Musa*.

The second in *o*: as, *Magistro*.

The third in *i*: as, *Lapidi*.

The fourth in *ui*: as, *Manui*.

The fifth in *ei*: as, *Meridiei*.

The Accusative case singular.

Of the first in *am*: as, *Musam*.

The second in *um*: as, *Magistrum*.

The third in *em* or *im*: as, *Lapidem*, *fitim*.

The fourth in *um*: as, *Manum*.

The fifth in *em*: as, *Meridiem*.

The Vocative for the ^c most part like the Nominative.

The Ablative case singular.

Of the first in *a*: as, *Musa*.

The second in *o*: as, *Magistro*.

^d The third in *e* or *i*: as, *Lapide*, *tristi*.

The fourth in *u*: as, *Manu*.

The fifth in *e*: as, *Meridie*.

an imitation of the ancient kinde of speaking. Hereof also see the Latine rules. ^c In the first Declension, the Vocat. is like the Nominat. except in Greeke words in *as*, which make the Vocat. in *a*; and in *es*, which make the Vocat. in *a*, or in *e*. That *Pithias* and *Dorias*, names of women, doe make the Vocat. in *as*, is after the Atticke Dialect in Greeke, making the Vocat. like the Nom. These words are also rather to be taken to be of the second Declension in Greeke, then of the first; and their termination after the manner of the barbarous tongue, from which they were taken. ^d The Ablative of the third is oft in *i*: as *pari*, *soli*, *cini*, *fusti*, &c. by reason of the usuall change of *e* into *i*, amongst the Ancients, like as *bere* and *beri*, &c.

^a These are to be made perfect by continually posing each way.

^b Some words of the first Declension have the Genitive singular in *as*; as *Familias*, *auras*, *terras*, &c. in imitation of words of the second Declension in Greeke, which end in *da*, *tha*, *ra*, and *a*, pure; viz. which have a vowel before *a*. This is called *Gracismus*, that is, an imitation of the Greeke. Other words have *ai* for *a*: as, *pitai*, *aulai*, for *pitae*, *aulae*. This is called *Achiasmus*.

^a How this Genitive case is sometimes in *e*, sometimes in *u*, see the Latine rules.

The Nominative case plurall

Of the first in *e* diphthong: as, *Musa*.

The second in *i*: as, *Magistri*.

The third in *es*: as, *Lapides*.

The fourth in *us*: as, *Mannus*.

The fifth in *es*: as, *Meridies*.

The Genitive case Plurall

Of the first in *arum*: as, *Musarum*.

The second in *orum*: as, *Magistorum*.

The third in *um* or *ium*: as, *Lapidum*, *tristium*.

The fourth in *ium*: as, *Mannum*.

The fifth in *erum*: as, *Meridierum*.

The Dative case plurall

Of the first in *is*: as, *Musis*.

The second in *is*: as, *Magistris*.

The third in *ibus*: as, *Lapidibus*.

The fourth in *ibus* or *ubus*: as, *manibus*, *arcubus*.

The fifth in *ibus*: as, *Meridiebus*.

The Accusative case plurall

Of the first in *as*: as, *Musas*.

The second in *os*: as, *Magistros*.

The third in *es*: as, *Lapides*.

The fourth in *us*: as, *Mannus*.

The fifth in *es*: as, *Meridies*.

The Vocative plurall is ever like the Nominative.

The Ablative plurall is ever the same with the Dative.

Q. Give me shortly the terminations alone, in every case together.

A. Of the Genitive case singular, *e, i, is, us, es*.

Of the Dative *e, o, i, is, ei*.

Of the Accusative, *am, um, em, um, em*.

Of the Ablative, *a, o, e, u, e*.

Nominative Plurall, *e, i, es, us, es*.

Gen. *arum, orum, um, or ium, ium, erum*.

Dative, *is, is, bus, ibus, or ubus, ebus*.

Accus. *as, os, es, us, es*.

e The Accus. Case plurall of the third, did indifferently end in *es*, or *is*, as, *partes, omnes*, especially in those whose Genit. plurall end in *ium*; and sometime *is*, is contracted into *is*: as, for *anguis*, *anguis*, for *omnes*, *omnis*.

S Schollers being made perfect in these terminations, will soone grow to readinesse in giuing any Case of a Noun, and keeping them most surely.

S For *Dardaniarum*, is vsed *Dardanidum*, by the figure Syncope; so *Anchisaidum*, *Troigenum*: like as *virum* for *virorum* in the second.

Vocative

Vocative like the Nominative.

Ablat. *is, is, bus, ibus, or ubus, ebus*.

** Q.* Are there no speciall terminations of the Nominative cases in each Declension, to know the Declensions by?

A. Not certaine: h yet these are the most vsuall in words which are meerey Latine, and regular.

The Nom. case of the first endeth in *a*. Of the second, in *r, us*, or *m*. Of the third, in *c, e, l, n, o, r, s, t, x*. Of the fourth, in *um*. Of the fifth, in *es*.

strange tongues: as *am*, in the first Declension, is a termination of the Hebrew; *as, es*, e long of the Greeke, &c. Of these more fully, see *M. Leeches* Questions, in his obseruations of the Declensions of Nounes.

h Other terminations are either of words coming from the Greeke, or of other

12. Chapter. The declining of Adiectiues.

*N*OW that we haue done with Noun Substantiues, what are we to come to next?

A. To Nounes Adiectiues.

Q. How many sorts of Adiectiues are there?

A. Two: Adiectiues declined with three terminations, and Adiectiues declined with three Articles.

Q. What Adiectiues are of three terminations?

A. Such as haue in most cases three terminations] that is, three diuers endings, shewing their Genders, as *Bonus, bona, bonum*.

** Q.* How know you their Genders by their terminations?

A. The first word, as *Bonus*, is the Masculine: the second, as *Bona*, is the Feminine: the third, as *Bonum*, is the Neuter.

** Q.* What if they haue but one termination, that is, if they haue but one word in any case, as Ablat. *Bonis*, what Gender is the word then?

A. That word is of all Genders.

Q. What is the example to decline words of three terminations by?

A. *Bonus, bona, bonum*, good.

ending in *us*: and those in *er*, which may end also in *is*, as *Campester*, and his fellows: with *cicary, cicris*, in *ur*: and these following, which are declined like *unus*.

a Adiectiues ending in *us*, *er*, or *ur*, are declined like *bonus*: except *vetus, veteris*,

Q. How

Q. How decline you *Bonus*, with the English with it?

A. *Bonus*, a good masculine: *bona*, a good feminine: *bonum*, a good neuter. Genit. *Boni*, of a good masculine: *bone*, of a good feminine: *boni*, of a good neuter. So in the rest.

Q. Are all Adiectives of three terminations declined like *bonus*?

A. All, except eight with their compounds: which make the Genitive case singular in *ius*, and the Dative in *i*?

Q. What are those declined like?

A. Like *unus*, *a*, *um*.

Q. Hath *unus* the plurall number?

A. No: except when it is ioyned with a word lacking the singular number.

Q. Which are those other words which are so declined like *unus*, having the Gen. case singular in *ius*, and the Dative in *i*?

A. ^b *Totus*, *solus*, and also *ullus*, *alius*, *alter*, *uter*, and *neuter*.

Q. Are these in all things declined like *unus*.

A. Yes: saving that the five last, that is, *ullus*, *alius*, *alter*, *uter*, and *neuter*, doe want the Vocative case: and *alius* makes *alind*, not *alium*, in the Neuter Gender.

Q. Of what Declension are Nounes of three terminations, as *Bonus*, *bona*, *bonum*?

A. Of the first and second] for the first word, as *Bonus*, is declined like *Magister* or *Dominus*; the second, as *bona*, is declined like *Isa*; the third, as *bonum*, is declined like *Regnum*.

Q. Which doe you call Adiectives of three Articles?

A. Such as we put Articles to, in euery case, to expresse their Genders: as, Nom. *Hic*, *hac* & *hoc* *Felix*. Gen. *huius* *felicis*, &c. *Hic* & *hac* *tristis*, & *hoc* *triste*.

Q. Of what Declension are all nounes of three Articles?

A. Of the third Declension.

Q. What Genders are Adiectives of three Articles of?

A. Of the common of three.

Q. If Adiectives haue but one termination in any case, as *Felix*, what Gender is that of?

A. Of all three Genders.

Q. If they haue two terminations, as *Tristis* and *Triste*, what Gender are those words of?

A. The first, as *Tristis*, is the Masculine and Feminine Gender: the

^b These words are also among the ancient Writers declined like *bonus* in the Gen. and Dat. as, *ulli*, *alteri*, for *ullius*, *alterius*. ^c *Nullus*, *uterque*, *alteruter*, and other compounds of these words are so likewise.

the second, as *Triste*, is the Neuter.

Q. What are all Adiectives of three Articles declined like?

A. If they haue but one ending in the Nominative case (as *felix* or *audax*) they are declined like *felix*. If they haue two, like *tristis* and *triste*, *leuis* and *lene*, they are declined like *tristis*.

13. chapter. Comparisons of Nounes Adiectives.

Q. **W**hat else belongeth to a Noun besides Number, Case, Gender, and Declension?

A. Comparison.

Q. What is Comparison?

A. The altering the signification of a word into more or lesse by degrees.

Q. Doth Comparison belong to all Nounes?

A. No: it belongs properly to none but to Adiectives.

Q. May all Adiectives be compared?

A. No: none but only such whose signification may encrease or be diminished.

Q. What is it for Adiectives to haue their signification increased or diminished?

A. To be made more or lesse: as, hard, harder, hardest. So backe againe; hardest, harder, hard.

Q. What meane you by a degree of Comparison?

A. Euery word, that alters the signification by more or lesse, is a degree.

Q. How many degrees of Comparison are there?

A. Three: the Positiue, the Comparatiue, and the Superlatiue.

Q. Which is the Positiue degree?

A. That which betokeneth a thing absolutely, without excess.

Q. What meane you by a thing absolutely, without excess?

A. Such a thing as ^b signifieth neither more nor lesse; but is absolute of it selfe, without being compared, or without hauing respect to any other; as, *Durus* hard.

Q. What call you the Comparatiue degree?

A. The Comparatiue is that which somewhat exceedeth

^a Some Substantiues are compared but onely by abuse, not properly, as also some Pronounes. No words are compared properly but Adiectives, and Aduerbes, coming of them. Participles when they are changed into adiectives, and some Prepositions changed into aduerbs, may be compared thereupon. ^b The Positiue is improperly called a degree of Comparison.

the Positiue in signification.

Q. What meane you by exceeding the Positiue?

A. The Comparatiue is a word drawne from the Positiue, wherein the signification of the Positiue is somewhat increased, or made more: as, *Durior*, harder, or more hard: *Minor*, lesse, or more little.

* *Q.* What is the signe of the Comparatiue degree?

A. *More*: either being set downe or vnderstood.

Q. Of what is the Comparatiue degree formed, and how?

A. Of the first case of the Positiue that endeth in *i*, by putting to *or*, for the Masculine and Feminine Gender; and *us* for the Neuter.

* *Q.* Shew me how.

A. Of *Durus*, *dura*, *durum*, the Genitiue case is *duri*: which by putting to *or*, is made *durior*: and by putting to *us*, is made *durius*. So the Comparatiue degree, is *hic & hac durior*, for the Masculine and Feminine, and *hoc durius*, for the Neuter. So also of *Tristi* and *Dulci*.

Q. What is the Superlatiue degree?

A. The Superlatiue exceedeth his Positiue in the highest degree: that is, it increaseth the signification of the Positiue to the highest: so that one thing being compared with many, is said to be most of all this thing or that: as, *Durissimus*, hardest, or most hard.

Q. Whence is the Superlatiue degree formed?

A. Of the first case of the Positiue that endeth in *i*, by putting to it the letter *s*, and the word *simus*: as, if I put to *duri*, *s*, and *simus*, it is made *durissimus*.

* *Q.* How doe you compare these three degrees?

A. By declining all three degrees together, in each Case, and euery Gender; I meane, each Gender in euery Case together: as,

Sing. Nom. $\begin{cases} Durus, durior, durissimus. \\ Dura, durior, durissima. \\ Durum, durius, durissimum. \end{cases}$

Genit. $\begin{cases} Duri, durioris, durissimi. \\ Dura, durioris, durissima. \\ Duri, durioris, durissimi. \end{cases}$

This

This Table beedefully obserued, will reach presently to forme Comparisons, by declining all three degrees together.

Case.	Article.	Positiue.	Comparatiue.	Superlatiue.
Nom.	Hic	Durus,	durior,	durissimus.
	Hac	Dura,	durior,	durissima.
	Hoc	Durum,	durius,	durissimum.
Genit.	Huius	Duri,	durioris,	durissimi.
	Huius	Dura,	durioris,	durissima.
	Huius	Duri,	durioris,	durissimi.
Dat.	Hic	Duro,	duriori,	durissimo.
	Hic	Dura,	duriori,	durissima.
	Hic	Duro,	duriori,	durissimo.
Accus.	Hunc	Durum,	duriozem,	durissimum.
	Hanc	Duram,	duriozem,	durissimam.
	Hoc	Durum,	durius,	durissimum.
Nom.	Hic	Felix,	felicior,	feliciissimus.
	Hac	Felix,	felicior,	feliciissima.
	Hoc	Felix,	felicius,	feliciissimum.
Genit.	Huius	Felici,	feliciozis,	feliciissimi.
	Huius	Felici,	feliciozis,	feliciissima.
	Huius	Felici,	feliciozis,	feliciissimi.
Nom.	Hic	Tristis,	tristior,	tristissimus.
	Hac	Tristis,	tristior,	tristissima.
	Hoc	Triste,	tristius,	tristissimum.
Genit.	Huius	Tristis,	tristioris,	tristissim.
	Huius	Tristis,	tristioris,	tristissima.
	Huius	Triste,	tristioris,	tristissimi, &c.

Q. Are there no exceptions from these generall rules of comparing Nounes; that is, from this manner of comparing?

A. Yes: there are foure exceptions.

Q. What is the first exception from the generall rules of comparing?

A. Of Nounes which haue no Comparatiue or Superlatiue degree, but borrow them of others.

Q. How many such haue you?

A. ^b My booke names fiue: *Bonus, malus, magnus, parvus,* and *maius*.

Q. Compare *Bonus*.

A. ^b *Bonus, melior, optimus: bona, melior, optima: bonum, melius, optimum.* Gen. *Boni, melioris, optimi: bone, melioris, optima: boni, melioris, optimi, &c.* So, *Malus, peior, pessimus*, and the rest, as before.

Q. What is your second exception from the generall rules of comparing?

A. Of Positiues ending in *r*.

Q. If the Pos. end in *r*, how must the Superlatiue be formed?

A. ^d Of the Nominatiue case, by putting to *rimus*: as, *Pulcher, pulcherrimus*.

Q. Which is the third exception from the generall rules of comparing?

A. Of fixe Adiectiues ending in *lis*.

Q. How doe they make their Superlatiue?

A. By changing *lis* into *issimus*, and not into *lissimus*.

Q. Which are those fixe?

A. *Humilis*, humble: *similis*, like: *facilis*, easie: *gracilis*, slender: *agilis*, nimble: *docilis*, apt to learne: for we say, *humilis, humilissimus*, and not *humilissimus*.

Q. How doe all other Nounes ending in *lis*, forme the Super-

* These fixe are latine?

A. They follow the generall rule afore-going.

Q. What meane you by that?

A. That they forme the Superlatiue, by putting to *s* and *issimus*, to the first case of the positiue ending in *i*; as, *utili, utilissimus*: as before.

Q. What is your last exception from the generall rules of comparing?

A. Of

^b All other irregular Comparisons may be much better shewed the Schollers out of the Latine rules as they shall haue vse of them, then here to trouble them, or the Bookes with them. Hereof see M. Leeches questions more at large.

^c *Paruissimus, multissimus, egregissimus, pissimus*, and the like, are old words, and out of vse. ^d Thus must also *celebris, salubris, acris, acrius*, haue the Superlatiues, because they haue the Nom. also in *r*; as, *celeber, saluber, saluberrimus*.

* These fixe are latine? in prose most truly written with a single *l*, *lis* into *lissimus*: they are in verse with a double *l*, for the verse sake.

A. Of such Adiectiues as haue a vowell comming before *us*: as, *Pius, Assiduus, Idoneus*.

Q. How are these compared?

A. By these two Aduerbes, *Magis* more, and *Maxime* most; putting to *magis* in stead of the Comparatiue degree, and *maxime* in stead of the Superlatiue:] so declining the three degrees together, as before in euery Case and Gender in order: as, *Pius*, godly: *magis pius*, more godly: *maxime pius*, most godly, &c.

* Q. Why are these so compared?

A. For auoiding the meeting together of vowels, which cannot be so well pronounced together: as, wee cannot say well, *Pius, pius, &c.*

Q. **V**hich is the second part of speech?

A. A Pronoun.

Q. What is a Pronoun?

A. ^b A part of speech much like to a Noun, which is vsed in shewing or rehearsing:

* Q. Why is it called a Pronoun?

A. Because it is put for a Noun.

Q. Wherein are Pronouns vsed?

A. In shewing or rehearsing something which hath beene vttered before, or may well be discerned.

Q. How many Pronouns are there?

A. ^d Fifteene: as, *Ego, tu, sui, &c.*

Q. Haue all Pronouns all the Cases?

A. No: onely foure of them haue the Vocatiue case: all the rest want it. Also *sui* wants the Nominatiue case.

Q. May not some other words be added to the Pronouns?

A. Yes: three compound Pronouns, *Ego et, tu et, idem*: and also * *Qui, quae, quod*.

Writers: as, *an, am*, for *eam*, *en* and *im* for *enim*, *bibus* for *his*, *med, ted, mis, tu, campse, quod, ibus, &c.* These & the like are to be knowne, and not vsed. * *Qui* is added to the Pronouns, because it is vsed in rehearsing some thing, and it is declined much like words of the second Declension of the Pronouns.

^b Pronouns supply the place of Nounes, and haue for most part the nature of Nounes. ^c There are but fifteene Pronouns properly: the rest are compounded of them, or added to them. ^d Sundry other Pronouns are found in old

* Q. Whereof are these three Pronounes compounded?

A. *Ego*met, of *ego* and *met*: *tute*, of *tu* and *te*: *idem*, of *is* and *demum*.

* Q. How many kinde of Pronounes haue you generally?

A. Two, Pronoun Substantiues and Pronoun Adiectiues?

* Q. How many Pronoun Substantiues are there?

A. Three: *Ego*, *tu*, *mi*, with their compounds; all the rest are Adiectiues.

Q. How doth your Booke diuide the Pronounes?

A. Into Primitiues and Deriuatiues.

Q. How many Pronoun Primitiues are there?

A. Eight: *Ego*, *tu*, *mi*, *ille*, *ipse*, *iste*, *hic* and *is*.

Q. Why are they called Primitiues?

A. Because they are first words, and not deriued of others.

Q. What are these Primitiues called besides?

A. Demonstratiues.

Q. Why so?

A. Because they commonly shew a thing not spoken of before.

Q. Are not some of the Pronoun Primitiues called Relatiues?

A. Yes.

Q. Which are those?

A. *Hic*, *ille*, *iste*, *is*, with *idem* and *qui** ioyned to them.

Q. Why are these fixe called Relatiues?

A. Because they serue to rehearse a thing that was spoken of before.

Q. * Can *Hic*, *ille*, *iste*, and *is*, be both Demonstratiues and Relatiues?

A. Yes: in respect of the diuerse vses to which they serue: that is, both to shew and to rehearse.

Q. Which of the Pronoun Relatiues is most specially called a Relatiue.

A. *Qui*.

Q. How many Pronoun Deriuatiues are there?

A. Seuen: *Mens*, *tuns*, *suns*, *noſter*, *ueſter*, *noſtras*, *ueſtras*.

Q. Why are they called Deriuatiues?

A. Because they are deriued of their Primitiues, *Mei*, *tui*, *ſui*,

* So *Qui* and *quid* may be referred hereto.

Qui of some Grammarians is taken for a Noun.

ſui, *noſtri* and *ueſtri*; the Genitiue caſe of *Ego*, *tu*, *ſui*.

Q. Shew me how?

A. *Mens* comes of *mei*, the Genitiue caſe of *Ego*: *tuns* of *tui*, the Genitiue caſe of *tu*: *suns* of *ſui*: *noſtras* of *noſtri*, the Genitiue caſe plurall of *ego*: *ueſtras* of *ueſtri*, the Genitiue caſe plurall of *tu*.

Q. How many ſorts of Deriuatiues haue you?

A. Two: Poſſeſſiues and Gentiles.

These follow after.

Q. How many things belong to a Pronoun?

A. My booke names ſiue: Number, Caſe, Gender (as are in a Noun) Declenſion and Perſon.

Q. How will you know the Genders in Pronoun Subſtan- tiues: as, in *Ego*, *tu*, *ſui*?

A. Though theſe are not properly of any Gender, yet they are to be vnderſtood to be of that Gender whereof the word or thing is, whereto they are referred, or whereof they are ſpoken.

* Q. As how?

A. If they be referred to a word of the Maſculine Gender, they are of the Maſculine; if to a word of the Feminine, they are of the Feminine: as, *Ego*, vnderſtood of a man, or any thing of the Maſculine Gender, it is the Maſculine Gender; of a wo- man, or any thing of the Feminine Gender, it is a Feminine.

Q. How will you know the Genders in Pronounes Adiectiues?

A. Like as in the Noun Adiectiues.

15. Chapter. Declenſions of Pronounes.

Q. **H**ow many Declenſions are there of a Pronoun?

A. Foure.

Q. How will you know what Declenſion euery Pronoun is of?

A. By the ending of the Genitiue caſe ſingular, like as in Nounes.

Q. Giue me the terminations of the Genitiue caſe ſingular of each Declenſion in the Pronoun.

A. Of

A. Of the first in *i*: as, *Ego, mei*.

The second in *ius*, or *jus*: as, *Ipse, ipsius: Qui, cuius*.

The third in *i, e, i*, like Adiectiues of three terminations: as, *Mei, meae, mei*.

The fourth in *atis*: as, *Nostras, nostratus*.

Q. How many Pronounes are of the first Declension?

A. Three: *Ego, tu, sui*.

Q. Decline them Latine and English together.

A. *Ego* I, *mei* of me, *mibi* to me, *a me* from me. *Nos* wee, *nostrum vel nostri* of vs, *nobis* to vs, *nos* vs, *a nobis* from vs.

So, English first. I *ego*, of me *mei*, &c. *Tu* thou, *tui* of thee, &c. *Sui* of himselfe, or of themselves, *Sibi* to himselfe, or to themselves, &c. So thou, *tu*: of thee, *tui*, &c.

Q. Then *Sui* is the same both in the singular and in the plural number.

A. Yes: in all the cases which it hath: for it wanteth the Nominatiue and the Vocatiue case.

Q. How many Pronounes are of the second Declension?

A. Six: *Ille, ipse, iste, hic, is*, and *qui*.

Q. What are they declined like?

A. Much like to *unus, una, unum*. Gen. *unius*.

Q. Doe they all make their Genitiue in *ius* like *unus*?

A. No: these three, * *hic, is*, and *qui*, make the Genitiue in *jus*: as, *hujus, ejus, cuius*.

Q. Are *ille, ipse, iste* declined a like?

A. Yea: they are declined like *iste*, sauing *ipse* maketh *ipsum* in the Neuter Gender of the Nominatiue and Accusatiue case singular, not *ipsud*.

Q. But haue not *is* and *qui*, a feuerall declining?

A. Yes: they differ somewhat.

Q. Decline these of the second declension, Latine & English together, and first *iste*.

A. *Iste* that Masculine, *ista* that Feminine, *istud* that Neuter, or that thing. Genit. *istius* of that Masculine, Feminine, Neuter.

So, *Is* he, *ea* thee, *id* that thing.

Qui which Masculine: *que* which Feminine: *quod* which Neuter, &c.

* Q. Why

* Q. Why doe you say in the Ablatiue case of *Qui*, Ablat. *quo, qua, quo, vel qui*?

A. Because *Qui* in the Ablatiue case is of all Genders, and may be put for *quo, qua*, or *quo*.

Q. How are *Qui*s and *Quid* declined?

A. * As *qui, qua, quod*: putting *quis* before *qui*, and *quid* after a Note when

Nom. *Qui vel qui, qua, quod vel quid*. Gen. *cuius*, &c.

So Accus. *Quem, quam, quod vel quid*.

Q. How decline you *Quisquis*?

A. Sing. Nom. { *Quisquis*, } &c.
 { *Quisquid*, }

* Q. What difference is there betweene *quod* and *quid*?

A. *Quod* requireth commonly a Substantiue. or Antecedent with it. *Quid* is alwayes a Substantiue of the Neuter Gender.

Q. What Pronounes are of the third Declension?

A. Fiue: *Mens, tuus, suus, noster* and *vester*.

* Q. What are these called which are of the third Declension?

A. Possessiues.

Q. Why are they called Possessiues?

A. Because they signifie possession or owing: as, *Mens* mine: *tuus* thine: *suus* his: *noster* ours: *vester* yours.

Q. How are these Possessiues declined?

A. Like *Bonus*: except that *mens* makes *mi*, in the Masculine Gender of the Vocatiue case singular; and that *tuus, suus*, in the Vocat. *vester*, haue no Vocatiue case at all.

Q. How many Pronounes are of the fourth Declension?

A. Two: *nostras* and *vestras*.

Q. What are these of the fourth Declension called?

A. Gentiles.

Q. Why are they called Gentiles?

A. Because they properly beroken pertaining to some Countrey or Nation; to some sect or faction: as, *Nostras*, one of our Countrey, or of our sect or side: *Vestras*, one of your Countrey, sect, or side.

Q. But your booke addeth *Cuius*: is it a Pronoun?

E

A. No:

* *Hic* is oftentimes vfed for *he* in old Writers.

Quis is compounded, it makes *qua* for *que*, both in the Feminine singular, and Neuter plurall: as, *siqua, nequa* not *nequas* so *aliquis, numquam* *ecquis* makes both *ecque* and *ecqua*.

Mens for *mi* is by Antiptosis as, Virg. *Proce tela manu ferantis mens*.

Of *Gens*, a Nation.

A. No: *Cuius* is a Noun.

Q. Why is it declined in the Pronoun: being a Noun?

A. Because it hath the same manner of declining with *Nostros* and *Vestros*; like as all other Nouns that be Gentiles haue: and because it may seeme to come of *Cuius*, the Gentile case of *qui, que, quod*.

Q. What signifies *Cuius*?

A. Of what country, or what country-man, or of what sect.

Q. What are these three, *Nostros*, *Vestros* and *Cuius*, declined like?

A. They are in all things declined like *Tristis*: sauing that in the Nominatiue & Vocatiue case singular, they make *as* for *atis*.

Q. Shew me how by example.

A. Sing. Nom *Hic & hac Nostros & hac Nostrate*; for *hic & hac Nostratis & hac Nostrate*, the termination *atis* being drawne into *as*.

16. chapter. Of the Persons in a Pronoun.

Q. **W**hat is the first thing belonging to a Pronoun?

A. A Person.

* Q. What meane you by a Person?

A. Any person or thing which speaketh of it selfe, or is spoken to, or spoken of.

Q. How many Persons be there?

A. Three.

Q. What is the first Person?

A. A word whereby any person speaketh of himselfe alone, or with others: as, *Ego* I, *Nos* we.

Q. How many words are of this Person?

A. *Ego* and *Nos*: and no mo properly.

Q. What is the second Person?

A. Any person or thing which is spoken to, either alone, or with others: as, *Tu* thou, *Vos* ye.

Q. How many words are of this Person?

A. *Tu* and *Vos*: and no mo properly.

Q. But your booke saith, that euery Vocatiue case is of the second Person.

A. That

A. That is by a figure, called *Euocation*.

Q. What is the reason of it?

A. Because *Tu* or *Vos* are vnderstood in euery Vocatiue case; and so the Vocatiue case is made of the same Person with them.

Q. As how, for example?

A. When we say, *O puer*, O boy: we vnderstand, *O tu puer*, O thou boy.

Q. What is the third Person?

A. That which is spoken of; as *Ille* he, *Illi* they.

Q. What Words are of the third Person?

A. All * Nounes, Pronounes, and Participles; except *Ego*, *nos*, * Persons be-
tu and *vos*.

Q. But these three, *ipse*, *idem* and *qui* are sometimes of the first and second Person.

A. That is likewise by the figure *Euocation*, when they are ioyned with words of the first or second Person, expressed or vnderstood: as, with *Ego*, *tu*, *nos* or *vos*. For then they are made of the same Person.

Q. May not any Noun or Pronoun be of the first or second Person by the same figure?

A. Yes.

* Q. To what end serue the Persons in Pronounes?

A. To expresse our mind fitly when we speake of any Person. More specially they serue for the forming of Verbs, wherein they are euer expressed or vnderstood in euery word, in each Moode and Tense, except the Infinitiu.

For other questions see the Latine Pronoun.

17. chapter.

Of a Verbe.

Q. **W**hich is the third part of speech?

A. A Verbe.

Q. What is a Verbe?

A. A part of speech declined with * Mood and Tense, and betokeneth the doing, suffering, or being of any thing.

Q. Shew me how it betokeneth dooing, suffering, or being.

A. Thus: Dooing, as, *Amo*, I doe loue: suffering, as, *amor*, I am loued: being, as, *sum*, I am.

* Q. What is the difference betwene a Noun and a Verbe?

* This is meant of perfect Verbes, That *am, sum, quiesco*, &c. are not declined with Mood and Tense, it is in regard of the nature of the words.

A. A Noun significth the name of a thing : a Verbe significth the manner of doing, suffering, or being of that thing.

Q. How many kind of Verbes are there?

A. Two: Personall and Impersonall.

Q. What meane you by Personall?

A. A Verbe that hath Persons.

Q. What Verbe is that?

A. Such a Verbe as is varied by diuers Persons: as, I loue, thou louest, he loueth, we loue, &c.

Q. What is a Verbe Impersonall?

A. That which is not varied by moe Persons, but onely is formed in the third Person singular, with this signe *et*, as, *Decet, et becommeth*.

Q. How many kinde of Verbes Personals are there?

A. Fiue: Actiue, Passiue, Neuter, Deponent, and Common.

* Q. How doe these differ one from another?

A. Three wayes: First, in termination or ending : secondly, in signification: thirdly, in declining or forming.

Q. How doe Verbes Personals differ in termination?

A. Some end in *o*, some in *or*, some few in *m*.

Q. What Verbes end *o*?

A. A Verbe Actiue and a Verbe Neuter.

Q. What Verbes end in *or*?

A. Passiues, Deponents, and Commons.

* Q. What Verbes end in *m*?

A. A few Neuters: as, *sum, forems, inquam, possum*: with other compounds of them.

Q. How ends a Verbe Actiue?

A. In *o*.

Q. What doth it betoken or signifie?

A. To doe: as, *Amo*, I loue or doe loue.

Q. What may a Verbe Actiue be made?

A. A Passiue.

Q. How?

A. By putting to *r*: as, of *Amo*, I loue: put to *r*: is made *Amor*.

Q. How ends a Passiue?

A. In *or*.

Q. What doth it betoken?

A. It

A. It betokeneth passion or suffering, or something to bee done: as, *Amor*, I am loued.

Q. May not a Verbe Passiue be made an Actiue?

A. Yes.

Q. How?

A. By putting away *r*: as of *Amor*, take away *r*, it is made *Amo*.

Q. How ends a Verbe Neuter?

A. In *o* or *m*: as, *Curro*, I run; *Sum*, I am.

Q. Cannot a Verbe Neuter take *r*, to make it a Passiue, as Actiues doe: as, of *Curro*, by putting to *r*, to make *Curror*.

A. No: There is no such word as *Curror*.

Q. How is a Verbe Neuter Englished?

A. Sometimes Actiuely, that is, like an Actiue: as, *Curro*, I run: sometimes Passiuely, or like a Passiue; as, *Egrotio*, I am sicke.

Q. How ends a Verbe Deponent?

A. In *r*, like a Verbe Passiue.

Q. How doth it signifie?

A. Either like an Actiue: as, *loquor*, I do speake: or like a Verbe Neuter signifying Actiuely: as, *glorior*, I doe boast.

Q. How ends a Verbe Common?

A. In *r*, like a Passiue.

Q. How doth it signifie?

A. Both Actiuely and a Passiuely: that is, both as a Verbe Actiue, and as a Verbe Passiue: and therefore it is called a Verbe Common: as, *Osculo*, I kisse, or I am kisse.

* Q. How may I know in any place whether a Verbe Common doe signifie Actiuely or Passiuely?

A. By the Construction. For, if it be construed as a Verbe Actiue, it significth Actiuely; as, *Osculo te*, I kisse thee: but if it haue the construction of a Verbe Passiue: it significth Passiuely: as, *Osculo a te*, I am kisse of thee.

Q. Whether can a Verbe Deponent or a Verbe Common lose *r*, to be made Actiues?

A. No: *Loquor* cannot be made *loquo*, nor *Osculo* or *osculo*.

* Q. But some Verbes are said to be Transitiue, others Intransitiue: How may I know which are Transitiue, which Intransitiue?

a Few Verbes Commons are now in use, viz. significyng passiuely, as well as Actiuely, except *Criminor*, *Fruor*, *Osculo*, & some other, although ples of the preter tense of Verbes Deponents may bee found signifyng passiuely: as, *Complur*, *Mediatus*, *Interpretatus*, *imitatus*, &c.

A. Those are Transitiue, whose action or doing passeth into another thing, and haue not a perfect sense in themselves: as, *Amo Magistrum*, I loue the Master.

* Q. What is the way to know them?

A. If I may fitly aske the question *whom* or *what*, made by the Verbe, to shew the meaning of it. As, when you say, *Amo*, I loue: another may aske whom or what doe you loue; or else he vnderstands not your meaning: and so the Action passeth into another thing.

Q. Which are Intransitiue?

A. Such as haue an absolute and perfect sense in their owne signification, without asking any question: as, *Curro*, I runne: *Egrotō*, I am sicke.

* Q. Of all the five kinds of Personals, which are Transitiue?

A. Actiues, Deponents, and Commons signifying Actiuelly, that is, when they are construed like Actiues.

Q. Which are Intransitiues?

A. Verbes Passiues [and Neuters for the most part] and also Commons signifying passiuelly, that is, being construed as Passiues.

Q. You said a Verbe was declined with Mood and Tense: What is a Moode?

* Or a Moode is the manner of speech vfed in signifying the doing, suffering or being of any thing.

A. The manner of speech wherein the signification of a Verbe is vttered: as, in declaring, commanding, wishing, or the like.

Q. How many Moodes are there?

A. Six: The Indicatiue, Imperatiue, Optatiue, Potentiall, Subiunctiue and Infinitiue.

Q. What is the Indicatiue?

A. That which onely sheweth a reason true or false: as, *Amo*, I loue; or else asketh a question: as, *Amas tu?* dost thou loue?

Q. What signe hath the Indicatiue?

A. None.

Q. How know you the Imperatiue?

A. It

A. It biddeth or commandeth: as, *Amā*, loue thou.

* Q. What signe hath the Imperatiue?

A. It may haue the signe *Let*, except in the second Persons: where it is euidently knowne by bidding.

Q. How know you the Optatiue?

A. It wisheth or desireth.

Q. What signes hath the Optatiue?

A. These signes: ^b Would God, I pray God, or God grant. ^b Or, Oh that.

Q. What hath it ioyned with it in Latine?

A. An Aduerbe of wishing: as, *utinam Amem*, God grant I loue.

Q. How know you the Potentiall Moode?

A. It sheweth an abilitie, will or duety to doe any thing.

Q. What signes hath it?

A. May, can, might, would, should, ought or could: as, *Amem*, I may or can loue.

Q. How differs it in Latine from the Optatiue and Subiunctiue, seeing that they haue all one termination?

A. Because it hath neither Aduerbe nor Coniunction ioyned with it.

Q. How know you the Subiunctiue Moode?

A. It hath euermore some Coniunction ioyned with it: or some Aduerbe hauing the nature of a Coniunction: as, *That, if, when, whereas*: as, *Cum amarem*, when I loued.

Q. Why is it called the Subiunctiue Moode?

A. Because it dependeth vpon some other Verbe in the same sentence, either going before or coming after it: as, *Cum amarem eram miser*, when I loued I was a wretch. *Amarem*, I loued; depends of *eram*, I was.

* Q. Is there no difference in Latine, between the Optatiue, Potentiall, and Subiunctiue Moodes?

A. No: saue in signification, and signes of the Moodes.

Q. What signifieth the Infinitiue?

A. To doe, to suffer, or to be.

Q. Whether hath it Number and Person, as other Moodes haue?

A. No: it hath neither Number, nor Person, nor Nominatiue case.

Q. What

Q. What is the common signe to know it by?

A. To: as, *Amare* to loue.

Q. When two Verbes come together without any Nominatiue case betweene them, what Moode must the latter bee?

A. The Infinitive: as, *Cupio discere*, I desire to learne.

19. chapter.

Gerunds.

Q. **VV**hat are there peculiarly belonging to the Infinitive Moode?

A. * Gerunds and Supines.

* **Q.** Why doe they belong to the Infinitive Moode?

A. Because their signification is infinite, like to the signification of the Infinitive Moode; not making any difference of Number or Person.

* **Q.** How many ^b Gerunds are there?

A. Three: the first ending in *di*, the second in *do*, the third in *dum*.

Q. What signification haue they?

A. Both the Actiue and Passiue: as, *Amandi* of louing, or of being loued: *amando* in louing, or in being loued: *amandum* to loue, or to be loued.

Q. ^c How will you decline these?

A. They are declined in the Verbe.

^a All Verbes Personals which are perfect and regular, haue Gerunds and Supines, except onely Passiues; and such as are excepted and noted to want their Supines. Impersonals haue none.

^b Gerunds are named of Gerunds, because

they signifie the manner of doing something. Supines (as *Melancthon* thinkes) of *Supinus*, because they haue no Case before them. ^c Some decline these, *Gemit. Amandi, Accusat. Amandum, Ablat. Amando*. But I take it better to decline them onely as they are declined in the Verbe.

20. chapter.

Supines.

Q. **H**ow many Supines be there?

A. Two: one ending in *um*, called the first Supine: the other ending in *n*, which is called the latter Supine.

Q. Why is that in *um* called the first Supine?

A. Because it hath, ^a for the most part, the signification of

^a It hath the signification of a Verbe Passiue, when it comes of a Verbe signifying Passiue: or when it hath *iri*, the Infinitive Mood of *itur*, ioyned with it.

the

the Infinitive Moode of the Verbe actiue: as, *Amatum* to loue.

Q. Why is that in *n* called the latter Supine?

A. Because it hath for the most part the signification of the Infinitive Moode Passiue: as, *Amata* to be loued.

21. chapter.

Tenses.

* **Q.** **VV**hat is a Tense?

A. ^b The ^c difference of a Verbe according to the times past, present, to come.

Q. How many Tenses are there?

A. ^d Fiue: The Present tense, the Preterimperfect tense, the Preterperfect tense, the Preterpluperfect tense, and the future tense.

* **Q.** How may these tenses be knowne asunder?

A. By the times which they speake of, and by signes.

Q. What time doth the Present tense speake of?

A. Of the time that is now present: as, *Amo* I loue.

Q. What signes hath it?

A. *Doe, doest* or *doth*, in the Actiue voice: and *am, be, is, are, art*, in the Passiue.

Q. What speaketh the Preterimperfect tense of?

A. Of the time that is not perfectly past, but as it were still present: as, *Amabam* I loued or did loue.

Q. What signes may it be knowne by?

A. By these, *did* or *didst*, in the Actiue voice: and *was, were, wert*, in the Passiue.

Q. What time speakes the Preterperfect tense of?

A. That which is perfectly past, though lately: as, *Amavi* I haue loued.

Q. What signes hath it?

A. *Haue, hast* or *hath*, in the Actiue: *haue been, hast been, or hath been*, in the Passiue.

Q. What time speakes the Preterpluperfect tense of?

A. Of that which is more then perfectly past, or past a long while since.

Q. What signes hath it?

A. *Had* or *hadst*, in the Act. *had bin* or *hadst bin*, in the passiue.

F

Q. What

^b The Tense signifieth the time wherein any person is said to doe or suffer any thing.

^c A Noun may signifie time, as a day, &c. but not the doing, suffering, or being of a thing in time, as a Verbe doth.

^d There are properly but three Tenses or times, The $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{past,} \\ \text{present,} \\ \text{to come.} \end{array} \right.$ Our booke diuides the Preter tense or time past, into three, viz. Preterimperfect tense, not perfectly past. Preterperfect tense, perfectly past. Preterpluperfect tense, more then perfectly past.

Q. What time speakes the Future tense of?

A. Of the time to come.

Q. What signes hath it?

A. *Shall* or *will*, or *may* or *can* hereafter, in the Actiue: *shall be*, or *will be*, or *may* or *can* hereafter, in the Passiue.

* Q. Giue me all the visuall signes of the Actiue together.

A. ^b *Doe*, *doest* or *doth*; *did* or *didst*; *haue*, *hast* or *hath*; *had* or *hadst*; *shall* or *will*, or *hereafter*.

* Q. Giue me the visuall signes of the Passiue.

A. *Am*, *be*, *is*, *are*, *art*; *was*, *were*, *wert*; *haue been*, *had been*, *shall* or *will be*.

^b The principal signes of the Actiue, are *Doe*, *did*, *haue*, *had*, *shall* or *will*.

22. chapter.

Persons.

* Q. **V**hat is a Person in a Verbe?

A. Euery seuerall word, in euery Moode and Tense: except the Infinitiu Mood, which hath no Person.

Q. Why are these called Persons?

A. Because one of the three Persons of the Pronoun is vnderstood in euery one of them: as, *Amo* I loue, is as much as *ego amo*; *amas* thou louest, as much as *tu amas*; *amat* he loueth, as much as *ille amat*: and so in the rest.

Q. How many Persons are there in Verbs?

A. In Verbes Personals there are three in either Number; like as in the Pronoun.

* Q. Hath euery Moode and Tense three Persons in either Number?

A. Yea, in perfect Verbes; except that the Imperatiue Mood wants the first Person of the singular Number; and the Infinitiu hath no Persons at all, as was said.

* Q. What differ your Persons in Verbes, from Persons in Nounes and Pronounes?

A. The Persons in Nounes and Pronounes signifie who or what Person it is, that doth, or suffereth any thing. The Persons in Verbes signifie, what it is, that such a Person doth or suffereth.

* Q. Shew it by an example.

A. *Magister docet*, the Master teacheth: *Magister* is the Person

son of the Noun dooing something; *docet*, the Person of the Verbe, signifying what he doth.

23. chapter.

Coniugations.

Q. **V**hat is a Coniugation?

A. * The varying of a Verbe, according to Moods, Tenses, and Persons.

Q. How many Coniugations haue Verbes?

A. Foure.

Q. How may they be knowne asunder?

A. By their seuerall vowels; which are their markes to know them by.

Q. What is the vowell of the first Coniugation to know it by?

A. * *A* long before *re* and *ris*: as, *amare*, *amari*.

Q. What is the vowell of the second?

A. *E* long before *re* and *ris*: as, *docere*, *doceri*.

Q. What of the third?

A. *E* short before *re* and *ris*: as, *legere*, *legeri*.

Q. What of the fourth?

A. *I* long before *re* and *ris*: as, *audire*, *audiri*.

* Q. Where must you finde this *re* and *ris*, which you speake of, to know the Coniugations asunder by?

A. *Re*, in the Infinitiu Moode Actiue; which is the fourth word in declining the Verbe in the Actiue voice: as, *Amo*, *amas*, *amant*, *amare*; and *ris*, in the second Person Passiue; that is, in the second word in declining a Verbe Passiue: as, *Amer*, *amari*.

A Coniugation is a fit varying of Verbs by their small terminations in both Numbers, and in euery Person, in each Mood & Tense.

* *Do*, and certaine compounds of it are excepted: as, *Circundo*, *pesundo*, *secundo*, which makes a short; as *damm*, *circundamus*, as it is in the Latine Prosodia.

24. chapter.

Of declining and coniugating Verbes.

Q. **T**hat you may be skilfull in all Verbes (which with the knowledge of the Nounes, is accounted the most speedy helpe to attaine the Latine tongue (what must you doe?

* Declining a Verbe, is the rehearsing of the first and second Person of the Present tense, with the first Person of the Preterperfect tense of the Indicative Moode: the Present tense of the Infinitive Moode: the Gerunds, Supines, and Participles belonging to that Verbe & voyce.

b Forming or coniugating a Verbe, is the breaking or varying the first word of the Verbe into sundry other words coming of it, by Persons, Tenses, Moodes.

A. I must learne to be very perfect in declining and coniugating any Verbe.

Q. How many examples haue you to decline and coniugate all perfect Verbes by?

A. Foure: according to the number of the Coniugations.

Q. In how many voyces are these examples b formed?

A. In two: Actiue and Passiue. All Verbes in o, are formed like *Amo, Disceo, Lego* or *Audio*. All Verbes in or, like *Amor, Doceor, Legor, Audior*.

* Q. Are Deponents and Commons declined like Passiues?

A. Yes: sauing that they are to haue Gerunds and Supines declined with them, because they want Actiues: and they haue Participles, as they are set downe in the Participle after.

* Q. What is the chiefe benefit of the perfect readinesse, in declining and coniugating?

A. To be able, as in the Noun, to giue either the English to the Latine; or Latine to the English of any Verbe, in each Mood, Tense, and Person: and thereby to be able to proceed most speedily in construing, parsing, and making Latine.

* Q. How will you doe that?

A. By being perfect in all the Persons, especially the first Persons, through each Moode and Tense, to be able to giue both English to Latine, and Latine to English in them: and after to run the terminations of euery Tense and Person in my minde; together with the signes of euery Person in English.

Q. But how will you doe in the Imperatiue Moode, which hath no first Person singular?

A. Giue it in the second Person, or omit it: or say thus, The Imperatiue wants the first Person.

Q. Shew me an example of Coniugating so, and first, of giuing the Latine before.

A. *Amo* I loue, *amabam* I loued or did loue, *amami* I haue loued, *amaueram* I had loued, *amabo* I shall or will loue.

Imperatiue second Person, *Ama amato* loue thou: or the Imperatiue wants the first Person.

Opratiue, *utinam amem* God grant I loue, &c.

Q. Giue me the English first.

A. I loue *amo*, I loued or did loue *amabam*, &c. as in declining Nounes.

Q. But

Q. But let me heare how you run the Terminations in your minde, or by speech.

A. O, as, at, ammi, atis, ant. So in *Amabam*: *bam, bas, bat, bamus, batis, bant*.

Q. Which are those English signes, which you must runne in your minde, with these terminations?

A. The Persons in English: I, thou, he, we, ye, and they.

Q. Then if you can giue the first Person in any Tense, you can by this meanes giue any Person of the same, by remembring, or running in your minde, the terminations and signes together.

A. Yes.

Q. How say you, I loued or did loue?

A. *Amabam*.

Q. They loued or did loue?

A. *Amabant*.

Q. If you bee asked of any Person which you cannot tell, what must you doe to finde it?

A. Call to minde but the first Person of that Tense, and runne the rest in my minde vntill I come to it.

Q. How, for example?

A. If I bee asked, how I say, We had taught, I straight remember, I had taught, *docueram*: and so running in my minde, *ram, ras, rat, ramus, ratis, rant*: and withall, I, thou, he, we, ye, they: I finde, *docueramus* we had taught.

* Q. Giue me the first Persons of those Tenses, which come one of another: and first, which come of the present tense.

A. *Amo, amabam, amabo, amem, amarem, amare*. Imperatiue, second person, *Ama amato*.

* Q. Giue me those which come of the Preterperfect tense.

A. *Amaui, amaui, amaui, amaui, amaui, amaui*.

Q. Rehearse the first persons together as they stand in the Booke.

A. *Amo, amabam, amaui, amaui, amaui, amaui*: Imperatiue second person, *Ama, amato: amem, amarem, amaui, amaui, amaui, amaui*.

Q. Rehearse them Actiuelly and Passiuelly together, as they stand in order.

* Declining a Verbe, is the rehearsing of the first and second Person of the Present tense, with the first Person of the Interperfect tense of the Infinitive Moode: the Present tense of the Infinitive Moode: the Gerunds, Supines, and Participles belonging to that Verbe & voyce.

b Forming or coniugating a Verbe, is the breaking or varying the first word of the Verbe into sundry other words coming of it, by Persons, Tenses, Moodes.

A. I must learne to be very perfect in declining and coniugating any Verbe.

Q. How many examples haue you to decline and coniugate all perfect Verbes by?

A. Foure: according to the number of the Coniugations.

Q. In how many voyces are these examples formed?

A. In two: Actiue and Passiue. All Verbes in *o*, are formed like *Amo, Disceo, Lego* or *Audio*. All Verbes in *or*, like *Amor, Doceor, Legor, Audior*.

* Q. Are Deponents and Commons declined like Passiues?

A. Yes: sauing that they are to haue Gerunds and Supines declined with them, because they want Actiues: and they haue Participles, as they are set downe in the Participle after.

* Q. What is the chiefe benefit of the perfect readinesse, in declining and coniugating?

A. To be able, as in the Noun, to giue either the English to the Latine; or Latine to the English of any Verbe, in each Mood, Tense, and Person: and thereby to be able to proceed most speedily in construing, parsing, and making Latine.

* Q. How will you doe that?

A. By being perfect in all the Persons, especially the first Persons, through each Moode and Tense, to be able to giue both English to Latine, and Latine to English in them: and after to run the terminations of euery Tense and Person in my minde; together with the signes of euery Person in English.

Q. But how will you doe in the Imperatiue Moode, which hath no first Person singular?

A. Giue it in the second Person, or omit it: or say thus, The Imperatiue wants the first Person.

Q. Shew me an example of Coniugating so, and first, of giuing the Latine before.

A. *Amo* I loue, *amabam* I loued or did loue, *amami* I haue loued, *amaueram* I had loued, *amabo* I shall or will loue.

Imperatiue second Person, *Ama amato* loue thou: or the Imperatiue wants the first Person.

Optatiue, *utinam amem* God grant I loue, &c.

Q. Giue me the English first.

A. I loue *amo*, I loued or did loue *amabam*, &c. as in declining Nounes.

Q. But

Q. But let me heare how you run the Terminations in your minde, or by speech.

A. *O, as, at, amus, atis, ant*. So in *Amabam: bam, bas, bat, bamus, batis, bant*.

Q. Which are those English signes, which you must runne in your minde, with these terminations?

A. The Persons in English: I, thou, he, we, ye, and they.

Q. Then if you can giue the first Person in any Tense, you can by this meanes giue any Person of the same, by remembring, or running in your minde, the terminations and signes together.

A. Yes.

Q. How say you, I loued or did loue?

A. *Amabam*.

Q. They loued or did loue?

A. *Amabant*.

Q. If you bee asked of any Person which you cannot tell, what must you doe to finde it?

A. Call to minde but the first Person of that Tense, and runne the rest in my minde vntill I come to it.

Q. How, for example?

A. If I bee asked, how I say, We had taught, I straight remember, I had taught, *docueram*: and so running in my minde, *ram, ras, rat, ramus, ratis, rant*: and withall, I, thou, he, we, ye, they: I finde, *docueramus* we had taught.

* Q. Giue me the first Persons of those Tenses, which come one of another: and first, which come of the present tense.

A. *Amo, amabam, amami, amaui, amauero, amare*. Imperatiue, second person, *Ama, amato*.

* Q. Giue me those which come of the Preterperfect tense.

A. *Amaui, amaui, amaui, amaui, amaui, amaui*.

Q. Rehearse the first persons together as they stand in the Booke.

A. *Amo, amabam, amami, amaui, amaui, amaui*: Imperatiue second person, *Ama, amato, amami, amare, amaui, amaui, amaui*.

Q. Rehearse them Actiuelly and Passiuelly together, as they stand in order.

A. *Amo amor, amabam amabar, amavi amatus sum vel fui, amaueram amatus eram vel fueram, amabo amabor.*

Imper. second Person, *Ama amato, amare amator.*

Optatiu. Potentiall and Subiunctiue, *Amem amem, amarem amarem, amauerim amatus sim vel fuerim, amauissem amatus essem vel fuisset, amauero amatus ero vel fuero.*

Infinitiu, *Amare amari: amauisse amatum esse vel fuisse.*

* Illi polliciti se facturum omnium. Est quod speremus deos bonis benefacturum.

Make these terminations exceeding perfect: all the rest will be soon gotten and easily kept by oft repeating these, therouer thus:

* *Amaturum esse, amatum iri vel amandum esse.*

Amandi, amando, amandum: amatum amati: amans, amatus, amaturus, amandus.

* Q. Giue the termination of the first Persons of the Actiue voyce alone.

A. *O, bam, i, ram, bo or am, Em or am, rem, rim, sem, ro.*

Q. Giue the signes of the Tenses answering.

A. *Doe, did, haue, had, shall or will; may or can hereafter: as before.*

Q. Giue the terminations of the Actiue and Passiue together.

A. *O or, bam bar, i sum vel bo bor, fui, ram eram vel fueram am ar.*

Em er, rem ver, rim sim vel fuerim, sem essem vel fuisset, am ar, ro ero vel fuero.

Infinitiu, *e, i: se esse vel fuisse.*

* Q. Is there yet no further helpe for knowing the seuerall Persons?

A. Yes: The first Persons Actiue end in *o, am, em, im, or i*: the second in *as, es, is, or ti*: the third in *at, et, it*: the first Plurall in *mus*: the second in *tis*: the third in *nt*.

Q. How end the first Persons Passiue?

A. The first Persons end commonly in *or, ar, er*; the second in *aris, eris, iris*; the third in *tur*; the first plurall in *mur*; the second in *mini*; the third in *ntur*.

In the Preterperfect tenses, Preterpluper. and Future tenses Passiue, the terminations are the same with the tenses in *Sum, es, fui*, of which they are borrowed: except the Future tense of the Indicative Moode.

* Q. Which

* Q. Which doe you account the speediest way of all, to get and keepe these Verbs?

A. This oft repetition of these terminations in Latine, and of the English signes of the Moodes, Tenses, and Persons: and also much examination of the Actiue and Passiue together: as asking, I loue, *Amo*: I am loued, *Amor*: he loueth, *amat*: he is loued, *amatur*: they loue, *amant*: they are loued, *amantur*, &c.

25. chap. Of Sum and other Verbes out of Rule.

Q. **V**hat Rules haue you for Verbes ending in *re*?
A. There are no rules for them, they are irregular: that is, without rule.

Q. Are none of them declined in your booke?

A. Yes: *Sum* and *Possum*.

Q. How are others in *re* declined?

A. They, with most other lame Verbes, or which are irregular, are set downe in the Latine Grammar by themselves: except *volo, nolo, malo, edo, fio, fero, feror*: which doe follow. ^{at Sed nunc ut totum}

Q. Is not a perfect readinesse in the Verbe *Sum*, as necessary as in any other of the Verbes?

A. Yes, and more also.

Q. Why?

A. Because it serueth for declining of all Verbes in *or*, and also for that it is of perpetuall vse.

Q. How will you come to be perfect in the Verbe *Sum*?

A. By the same meanes as in *Amo, doceo*, &c. and so in *volo, nolo, malo*, and the rest of those Verbs out of rule: chiefly in being perfect in giuing all the first Persons, both English to Latine, and Latine to English.

Q. Haue you not some speciall obseruations concerning these two Verbes, *Eo* and *queo*?

A. Yes.

Q. Wherein doe they differ from other Verbes?

A. In the Preterimperfect and future tense of the Indicative Moode, and in the Gerunds.

Q. How doe they make their Preterimperfect tense?

A. *Ibam*.

* *Audibant, le-
nibant, scibant,
seuibant*, and
the like, are by
the figure Syn-
cope.

* So they
make the ob-
lique cases of
the Participle
of the Present
tense: as, of
Tens, the Ge-
nitivie is *eunti*,
so *eunti*, &c.

A. * *Ibam* and *quibam*: not *iebam*.

Q. How doe they make their Future tense?

A. *Ibo* and *quibo*: not *iam*.

Q. How doe they make the Gerunds?

A. * *Eundi, eundo, eundum*: not *ieundi*: so *quendi, quenndo, quenndum*; though we say *ambiendo*.

Q. How are they varied in all other Moodes and Tenses?

A. Like Verbes in *o*, of the fourth Coniugation.

Q. What Tenses are formed of the Preterpluperfect tense of the Indicative Moode?

A. All other Preterperfect tenses, Preterpluperfect tenses, and Future tenses; except the Future tense of the Indicative Moode.

Q. How are these formed of the Preterperfect tense of the Indicative Moode?

A. Those which end in *ram, rim, or ro*, be formed of it, by changing *i* into *e* short; and then putting to *ram, rim, or ro*: as, of *Amari*, are made *amaveram, amaverim, amavero*. Those which end in *sem, or se* be formed of it, onely by putting to *s* and *sem, or se*: as of *Amari*, *amavissem, amavisse*.

26. chapter.

Impersonals.

Q. **H**OW are Impersonals declined?

A. They are not declined as Verbes Personals, but only formed in the third Person singular through all Moodes and Tenses: as, *Delectat, delectabat, &c. studetur, studebatur, studitum est vel fuit, &c.*

Q. What signes haue they to know them by?

A. They haue commonly before their English this signe *it*, and sometimes *there*.

27. chapter.

Of a Participle.

Q. **W**HAT is your fourth part of speech, which is declined.

A. A Participle.

Q. What is a Participle?

A.A

Participles.

A. A part of speech deriued of a Verb, taking part of a Noun,

&c.

Q. Of what is a Participle deriued?

A. Of a Verbe, from whence it hath the beginning.

Q. Why is it called a Participle?

A. Of taking part: because it hath nothing of it selfe, but what it takes from others.

Q. What parts of speech doth a Participle take part of?

A. Part of a Noun, part of a Verbe, and part of both a Noun and a Verbe together.

Q. What doth it take of a Noun onely, or seuerally?

A. Gender, Case and Declension.

Q. What of a Verbe alone?

A. Tense and signification.

Q. What doth it take of both of them together?

A. Number and figure.

* Q. How is a Participle declined?

A. With Number, Case and Gender: as a Noun Adiective.

Q. ^b How many kinds of Participles are there?

A. Foure: one of the Present tense, another of the Preter tense, one of the Future in *rus*, another of the Future in *dns*.

Q. How can you know the kindes of Participles?

A. Partly, by their endings; partly, by their significati-
on.

Q. How ends the Latine of the Participle of the Present tense?

A. In *ans* or *ens*: as, *amans, docens*.

Q. How ends it in English?

A. In *ing*, as, *louing*.

Q. Is euery word ending in *ing*, a Participle of the Present tense?

A. No: vnlesse the Latine end also in *ans* or *ens*, hauing the other properties of a Participle.

Q. What time doth it signifie?

A. The time present.

Q. What is the Latine of the Participle of the present tense formed of?

G

A. Of

^b There are two
of the Aetive
voice: as the
Participle of
the Present &
the Fur. in *rus*:
two of the Pas-
sive: that is, the
Participle of
the Preter
tense, and Fu-
ture in *dns*.

For forming Participles of Verbs wanting the Preterimperfect tense, we must faine Preterimperfect tenses, as, *inquiebam, inquitns*.

These Participles, *Futurus, osurus, pariturus, nasciturus, argutur, nesciturus, moriturus, oriturus*, are formed irregularly. Stock-wood.

A. Of the Preterimperfect tense of the Indicative Moode, by changing the last syllable into *ns*: as, of *Amabam, bam* turned in *ns*, is made *amans*: so, of *Auxiliabar, auxilians*.

Q. What doth a Participle of the Future in *rus*, signifie or be-token?

A. To doe: like the Infinitive Moode of the Active voyce: as, *Amaturus* to loue, or about to loue.

Q. What time doth it signifie?

A. The time to come.

Q. How endeth it in Latine?

A. In *rus*: as, *amaturus*.

Q. What is it formed of?

A. Of the latter Supine by putting to *rus*: as, of *Doctus*, *docturus*.

Q. How ends the English of the Participle of the Preter tense?

A. In *d, t, or n*: loued, taught, slain.

Q. How ends his Latine?

A. In *tus, sus, xus*: as, *amatus* loued, *visus* seene, *nexus* knit.

Q. Doe all of them end either in *rus, sus, or xus*, in Latine?

A. Yea all; except *Mortuus* dead, which endeth in *us*.

* Q. What time doth a Participle of the Preter tense signifie?

A. Time past.

Q. What is it formed of?

A. Of the latter Supine by putting to *s*: as, of *Lectus*, *lectus*.

Q. What signifieth a Participle of the Future in *rus*?

A. To suffer like the Infinitive Moode of the Passive voyce: as, *Amandus* to be loued.

* Q. What time doth it signifie?

A. The time to come.

Q. Of what is it formed?

A. Of the Gen. Case of the Participle of the Present tense.

Q. How?

A. By changing *tis* into *rus*: as, of *Amantis*, turne *tis* into *rus*, and it is made *Amandus*.

Q. But hath it not sometimes the signification of the Active voyce: and of the Participle of the Present tense?

A. Yes:

A. Yes: as, *Legendus* reading. As, in this sentence, *Legendis veteribus proficis*: In reading old authors thou dost profit.

Q. Is it then properly a Participle of the Future in *rus*, when it signifieth Actiue?

A. No: It is rather an Adiective Gerundive.

Q. Hath every kinde of Verbe all the foure Participles?

A. No.

Q. How many Participles haue Verbes Actiues and * Neu-
ters, which haue the Supines?

A. Two: one of the Present tense, and another of the Future in *rus*.

Q. But what if these want the Supines?

A. Then they want the Future in *rus*.

Q. Why so?

A. Because it is deriued of the latter Supine. As, of *Disco* is onely *discens*: without a Participle of the Future in *rus*.

Q. What Participles haue Verbes Passiues, whose Actiues haue the Supines?

A. Two: a Participle of the Preter tense and of the Future in *rus*: as, of *Amor*, commeth *amatus amandus*.

Q. But what if the Actiues want the Supines?

A. They want then the Participle of the Preter tense.

Q. Why so?

A. Because the Participle of the Preter tense should bee formed of the latter Supine, which is wanting. As of *Timeor* is onely *timendus*.

Q. What Participles hath a Verbe Deponent?

A. Three: one of the Present tense, another of the Preter tense, and one of the Future in *rus*: as, of *Auxilior*, commeth *auxilians, auxiliatus, auxiliaturus*.

Q. Can it neuer haue a Participle of the Future in *rus*?

A. Yes: if it gouerne an Accusatiue case, as being a Verbe Transitiue: as, *Loquor verbum*: *Loquor* may forme *loquendus*.

Q. How many Participles haue a Verbe Common?

A. All the foure Participles: as, of *Largior*, commeth *largiens, largiturus, largiendus*.

Q. How are Participles of the Present tense declined?

* *Dolendus* and *carendus*, are out of rule. *Erratus, excursus, percursus*, are taken to come of Verbes Impersonals of the Passive voyce: so *regnatus, triumphatus, vigilatus*, and *vigilandus*: or abusively.

A. Like Nounes Adiectiues of three Articles: as, Nom. *Hic* *hic* & *hoc* *Amans*; like *Felix*.

Q. How are Participles of other tenses declined?

A. Like Nounes Adiectiues of three diuers endings: as, Nom. *Amans*, *amata*, *amatum*; like *Bonus*, *a*, *um*; so all the rest.

2. VV Hich is you fift part of speech: and the first of those which are vndeclined?

A. An Aduerbe.

Q. What is an Aduerbe?

A. A part of speech ioyned to the Verbes, to declare their signification.

Q. Why is it called an Aduerbe?

A. Because it is vially ioyned to Verbes.

Q. May it not be ioyned vnto other parts of speech also?

A. Yes: to such words as are in place of Verbes, and sometimes to Nounes, sometimes to Aduerbes.

Q. Whereto is an Aduerbe ioyned to the Verbes?

A. To declare their signification: that is, to make their signification more plaine and full.

Q. How?

A. By some circumstance of time, place, number, order; or the like, according to the severall kindes of Aduerbes; As, when I taught, where, how oft, in what order: and the like hereunto.

Q. Rehearse the sorts of your Aduerbes.

A. Aduerbes are of Time, Place, Number, Order: and so as they stand in the booke.

Q. Give me your Aduerbes, Englishing them in order.

A. Aduerbes of Time: as *Hodie* to day, *cras* to morrow, *heri* yesterday *perendie* the day after to morrow, *olim* in time past, or in time to come, or once; *aliquando* sometimes, *nuper* of late, *quando* when.

Of Place: as, *ubi* where, *ibi* there, *hic* here, *illuc* there, *illic* there, *intus* within, *foris* without.

* These Aduerbes see more at large in Mr. Leeches questions, in his third part of his Grammatical questions, and so likewise of Coniunctions, or in the Latine rules.

Of Number: as, *Semel* once, *bis* twice, *ter* thrice, *quater* four times, *iterum* againe.

Of Order: as, *Inde* from thence: *deinde* afterwards: *denique* to conclude: *postremo* last of all.

Of Asking or Doubting: as, *Cur* wherefore, *quare* wherefore, *unde* from whence, *quorsum* to what end, *num* whether, *numquid* whether.

Of Calling: as, *Hus* hoc, *ô* hoc: *ehodum* hoe syrrah.

Of Affirming: as *Certe* surely, *ne* verily, *profecto* truly, *sanè* truly or doubtlesse, * *scilicet* doubtlesse or truly, *licet* be it so, * *Scilicet*, *quasi* be it so, *scire* licet.

O. Denying: as, *Non* not, *haud* not; *minimè* no, or in no wise, *neutiquam* not, or in no wise, *nequaquam* no, or in no wise.

Of Swearing: as, * *pol* in good-sooth, *edepol* in good-sooth, * *Pol* by *Pollux*, *Hercle* truly, *Medius fidius* in faith or truth. *Edepol* by the Temple of *Pollux*.

Of Exhorting: as, * *Eia* go to, or well, *age* go to, *agite* go ye to, *agedum* well, goe to yet.

Of Flattering: as, * *Sodes* if thou darest, or on goodfellowship, *amabè* of all loue. *Medius fidius*, as *Fidius* the son of *Jupiter*, and god of faithfulness, loue me; like *Me Hercule*, as *Hercules* shall helpe me.

Of Forbidding: as, *Ne* no, not.

Of Wishing: as, *utinam* Oh that, or I would to God, *si* O that, *O si* O that, *O si* O if, *O* oh that.

Of Gathering together, as, *Simul* together, *una* together, *pariter* together, *non modò* not onely, *non solum* not onely.

Of Parting: as, *Seorsim* asunder, or one from another: *sigillatim* euery one asunder, or peculiarly, *vicatim* streete by streete, or village by village.

Of Choosing: as, *Potius* rather, *imò* yea rather.

Of a thing not finished: as, *Pene* almost, *ferè* almost, *propene*, or neere, or almost, *vix* scarcely, *modò non* almost.

Of Shewing: as, *En* behold; *ecce* behold.

Of Doubting: as, *Forsan* peradventure, *forstan* peradventure, *fortassi* it may be, *fortasse* it may be, or peradventure.

Of Chance: as, *Fortè* by chance, *fortuito* by chance, or at aduenture.

Of Likeness: as, *Sic* so, *sicut* like as, *quasi* as, *cum* as, *tantum* euen as, *velut* as.

Of Quality: as, *Bene* well, *male* euilly, *docte* learnedly, *fortiter* valiantly.

Of Quantity: as, *Multum* much, *parum* little, *minimum* the least of all, *paululum* very little, *plurimum* the most of all, or very much.

Of Comparison: as, *Tam* so or aswell, *quam* as, *magis* more, *minus* lesse, *maxime* especially.

Q. Are not some Aduerbs compared?

A. Yes, certaine are: as, *Docte* learnedly, *doctius* more learnedly, *doctissime* most learnedly. *Fortiter* valiantly, *fortius* more valiantly, *fortissime* most valiantly. *Prope* neere, *propius* neerer, *proxime* the neereft of all.

Q. Doe these forme the Comparatiue and the Superlatiue degree of their Positiue, as Adiectiues doe?

A. No: they haue no Comparatiue nor Superlatiue degree of themfelues; neither doo forme any Comparison properly.

Q. How then haue these degrees?

A. They doe borrow them of Nounes Adiectiues of the Comparatiue and Superlatiue degree.

Q. How doth the Comparatiue degree of Aduerbes end?

A. Their Comparatiue ends in *ius*; like the Neuter Gender of the Adiectiue of the Comparatiue degree.

Q. How end their Superlatiues?

A. They end for most part in *e*, like the Masculine Gender of the Vocatiue case of their Adiectiue of the Superlatiue degree. Of which they seeme to be formed: as, *Docte*, *doctius*, *doctissime*.

Q. Doe not some Superlatiues end in *um*?

A. Yes: some few which haue the termination of the Neuter Gender, of the Vocatiue case, whereof they come: as, *Plurimum*, *potissimum*.

Q. Are not Prepositions sometimes made Aduerbes?

A. Yes: when they are set alone without a case.

Q. How may we know Aduerbes?

A. Easily: Many of them are set downe in the Accidence. The rest may be knowne partly by their English, partly by their Latine; chiefly by their English and Latine together.

Q. How

Q. How by their English?

A. Most of them, besides these in the booke, are Aduerbes of Quality, and doe commonly end in *ly*, in English: as, wisely, learnedly.

Q. How by their Latine?

A. They end commonly in *e* or *us*, and are marked ouer the head with a graue accent, to distinguish them from Nounes: as, *Docte*, *doctius*, *doctissime*. Or else they end in *er*: as, *Prudenter*, wisely.

Q. How by their English and Latine together?

A. Thus: as, *Docte* learnedly, *doctius* more learnedly, *doctissime* most learnedly. *Fortiter* valiantly, *fortius* more valiantly, *fortissime* most valiantly.

Q. Haue you not some Aduerbes ending in *o*, like Ablatiue cases?

A. Yes: as, *Tanto* by so much: and some also in *um*: as, *furtim* theeuishly, comming of the Verbe *furor*. But these haue their accents to know them by, like as those in *um*, and the rest.

Q. Which is your second part of speech vndeclined?

A. A Coniunction.

Q. What is a Coniunction?

A. A part of speech that ioyneth words and sentences together.

Q. What is the vse of Coniunctions?

A. To ioyne words and sentences.

Q. How many kinds of Coniunctions haue you?

A. Twelue: ^a Copulatiues, Disiunctiues, Discretiues, Causals, Conditional: Exceptiues, Interrogatiues, Illatiues, Aduerlatiues, Redditiues, Electiues, Diminutiues.

Q. Giue me your Coniunctions, Latine and English together.

A. ^b Copulatiues: as, *Et* and, *que* and, *quoque* also, *ac* and, *atque* and, *nec* neither, *neque* neither.

^c Disiunctiues: as, *Aut* either, *ue* or, *ut* either, *vel* either, *sem* either, *sine* either.

^d Discre-

^a These kindes of Coniunctions haue their names according to the reasons following.
^b Copulatiues, because they serue vsually to couple parts or sentences absolutely.
^c Disiunctiues, by which parts of sentences are so seuered, as if one onely could be true.
^d Discre-

^a Aduerbs comming of Nounes which are compared irregularly, doe follow their manner of comparing: as, of *Bonus*, *melior*, *optimus*, is bene, *melius*, *optime*.

^b Neuter Adiectiues are oft put for Aduerbs: as, *reccens* pro *recenter*, *toruum* for *torue*. This is when they are taken Aduerbially, signifying as Aduerbs.

^a Discretives, by which the parts are light-ly severed.

^c Causals, which shew a cause of a thing going before.

^f Conditionals, by which the part following is knit, vpon condition of that going before.

^g Exceptiues doe except against something going before, or from something following.

^h Interrogatiues aske a question.

ⁱ Illatiues bring in some conclusion, or shew something. ^k Aduersatiues shew some diuersity of things. ^l Redditiues answer to the Aduersatiues. For the order or placing of Coniunctions, see the Latine Rules, or M. Leeches questions.

^d Discretives: as, *Sed* but, *quidam* but truly, *autem* but, *uerò* but, *at* but, *ast* but.

^e Causals: as, *Nam* for, *namque* for, *enim* for, *etenim* for, *quia* because, *ut* that, *quòd* that, *quum* sith that, *quoniam* because, and *quando* (set for *quoniam*) sith that, or because.

^f Conditionals: as, *Si* if, *sin* but if, *modò* so that, *dum* so that, *dummodò* so that.

^g Exceptiues: as, *Ni* except, *nisi* except, *quin* but, *alioquin* except that or otherwise, *praterquam* except that.

^h Interrogatiues: as, *Ne* whether, *an* whether, *utrùm* whether, *necne* whether or no, *annè* whether or no, *nonnè* is it not so.

ⁱ Illatiues: as, *Ergo* therefore, *ideo* therefore, *igitur* therefore, *quare* wherefore, *itaque* therefore, *proin* therefore.

^k Aduersatiues: *Et* although, *quanquam* although, *quamuis* although, *licet* although, or albeit, *est* to be it so.

^l Redditiues to the same: as, *Tamen* notwithstanding, *attamen* yet notwithstanding.

Exceptiues: as, *Quam* how, *ac* as, *atque* as, or then.

Diminutiues: as, *Saltem* at least, *vel* yea, or at the leastwise.

Q Which is your third part of speech vndeclined?

A. A Preposition.

Q. What is a Preposition?

A. A part of speech most commonly set before other parts of speech, either in Apposition, or in Composition.

Q. Why doe you say, most commonly set before other parts?

A. Because some Prepositions are ordinarily set after their cases; the rest also may be set after, sometime.

Q. What

Q. What meane you by Apposition, when you say a Preposition is set before in Apposition?

A. When a Preposition is onely set before another word, yet is not made one with it, but remaineth a perfect word of it selfe: as, *Ad patrem*.

Q. What meane you by Composition, when you say a Preposition is set before in Composition?

A. When it is made a part of the word which it is set before: as, *indoctus* vnlearned.

Q. To what vse doe Prepositions serue specially?

A. To gouerne cases: or to serue to cases, as our booke hath it: and to make compound words.

* Q. What cases doe they serue to?

A. Some to an Accusatiue; some to an Ablatiue; some both to an Accusatiue and an Ablatiue.

Q. How many Prepositions serue to the Accusatiue case?

A. Two and thirtie: namely, *Ad* to, *apud* at, *ante* before &c.

Q. How many serue to the Ablatiue case?

A. These fiftene ^b *A*, *ab*, *abs*, from or fro, &c.

Q. How many serue to both cases?

A. Onely these foure: *In*, ^c *sub*, *super*, and *subter*.

Q. What Prepositions are set after their cases?

A. These three: *versus*, *penes*, and *tenus*, are ordinarily set after; also *cum* and *vsque*, sometimes: as, *meum*, *ad occidentem* *vsque*.

* Q. May not the rest of the Prepositions be so set after their cases also?

A. Yes: by the figure *Anastrophe*: as, *Italiam contra*.

Q. Can no Prepositions serue to a Genitiue case?

A. Yes: *Tenus*.

Q. When is that?

A. When the casuall word ioyned with *Tenus* is the Plurall number, then it must be put in the Genitiue case, and bee set before *tenus*: as, *Aurium tenus*: vp to the eares: *genium tenus*, vp to the knees.

Q. If Prepositions bee set alone without any case; whether

^a *Præcū* is sometimes a Preposition, and ioyned both to the Accusatiue and to the Ablatiue cases.

^b *Cooper*.

^c *Potat præ sibi*, h.e. *præpotat sibi*, or *præ b.e. præsidium sive comeatum sibi*.

^d *Lamb. in Plau.*

^e *Tenio aduorsum tempori*, h.

^f *aduersum Me-*

^g *nechmum tem-*

^h *pori*, h.e. *oppor-*

ⁱ *tune. Stockw.*

^k The Engli-

^l shes of our

^m Prepositions

ⁿ are very de-

^o fectiue and

^p would be care-

^q fully supplied.

are they then Prepositions?

A. No: they are then changed into Aduerbes: and so if they doe forme the degrees of comparison.

Q. May those foure which serue to both cases, haue either an Accusatiue case or an Ablatiue, as we will?

A. No: except *Subter*, which we may vse at our pleasure.

* Q. How know you then when to ioyne them to the Accusatiue case; when to the Ablatiue?

A. By their signification: for when they are put for other Prepositions seruing to the Accusatiue case, they will commonly haue an Accusatiue case: so for Prepositions seruing to the Ablatiue, an Ablatiue.

Q. When doth *in* serue to the Accusatiue case?

A. When it hath the signe *into*, ioyned with the English: as, *in Vrbem*, into the City. Or, when it is put for *Erga*, towards; *contra*, against; or *ad*, vnto. Otherwise, it serues to an Ablatiue.

* Q. When doth *Sub* gouerne an Accusatiue?

A. When it is put for *Ad. per*, or *ante*; that is, when it signifieth vnto, by, about or before. Otherwise, it gouernes an Ablatiue.

* Q. When doth *Super* gouerne an Accusatiue?

A. When it is put for *ultra* beyond. Else it will haue an Ablatiue.

* Q. Haue you no more Prepositions but these?

A. Yes: ^b These six; *Am, di, dis, re, se, con.*

Q. Doe these serue to any cases?

A. No: they serue onely to make Compound words; so that they are neuer found alone, but onely in Composition, compounded with other words.

Q. Are not Prepositions compared?

A. No: except some of them when they are changed into Aduerbes: as, *Prope, propius, proximè.*

^b These haue commonly these significations or the like: which by vse in reading may easily be obserued: *Am* about, *di* from, &c. *dis* asunder: *re* back or again: *se* asunder: *con* together: *se* *q. seorsum* con. *q.* *emm.*

Q. VVhat is your last part of speech?

A. An Interiection.

Q. What

* Q. What is an Interiection?

A. A part of speech, which signifieth some sodaine affection, or passion of the minde, in an imperfect voice.

* Q. How many kindes of Interiections haue you?

A. So many as there are sodaine passions or motions of the minde:] as, of mirth, sorrow, dread, and the like: as they are in my booke.

Q. Giue me the English of your Interiections; as you did of Aduerbes and Coniunctions.

A. They are imperfect voyces: and so haue no proper English words: yet we may English them thus, after our custome of speech.

Some be of Mirth: as, *Enax* hey, *vah* hey-da.

Sorrow: as, *Hem* alas, *hei* ah alas.

Dread: as, *Atat* oh, or out alas.

Marueiling: as, *Papè* O marueilous or strange!

Disdaining: as, *Hem* oh or what, *vah* ah.

Shunning: as, *Apage* get thee gone, or fie away.

Praising: as, *Euge* O well done!

Scorning: *hui* hoe, alas.

Exclamation: as, *Proh Deum atque hominum fidem.* Oh the faith of gods and men.

Cursing: as, *Ua* woe, *malum* in a mischief.

Laughing: as, *Ha, ha, he; ha, ha.*

Calling: as, *Eho, ho, io,* hoe syrrah.

Silence: as, *Au, auh.*

Q. But are all Interiections such imperfect voyces?

A. Yea, all which are properly Interiections: as, *Enax, vah, &c.*

* Q. What say you then of *malum*, signifying in a mischief, is it not a perfect voice?

A. *Malum* is not properly an Interiection, but a Noun: and is onely then taken for an Interiection, when it is put to expresse such a sodaine passion.

* Q. May not other perfect words also be made Interiections.

A. Yes, any part of speech may: but especially Nounes and Verbes, whensoever they are vied to expresse these sodaine motions.

motions of the minde: as, *infandum* a thing not to be spoken of, *Amabo* of all fellowship, *Perij* alas, are made Interiections and vndeclined.

Q. May one word be of many parts of speech?

A. Yes: being taken in a diuers signification; or in a diuers respect and consideration.

Q. How for example?

A. *Cum* when, is an Aduerbe of Time: *Cum* seeing that, is a Coniunction Causall: *Cum* with, a Preposition. And *Cum* taken for this word *Cum*, or for it selfe, is a Noun Substantiue and vndeclined,

Q. It seemeth heereby that a word of any part of speech may be a Noun Substantiue.

A. Yes: when it is taken for the word it selfe, or, as for a word of Art] As, *Habeo* this word *habeo*. Or when it is put in place of a Noun Substantiue: as, *Bonum mane* good morrow. *Mane* is here declined, *hoc mane inuariabile*.

^a Such words are Substantiues not properly, but *technice*, that is, artificially, or materially, as some Grammaticians doe feake.

The Concords of the Latine speech.

Q. **W**E haue done with the Introduction of the eight parts of speech, or the handling of the eight parts seuerally, which is the first part of your Accidence: now we are to come to the Rules of Construction of the Eight parts of speech, called the English Rules. *Q.* What meane you by Construction?

A. ^b The due ioyning, or right ordering and framing together of words in speech. Or the right ioyning of the parts of speech together in speaking according to the naturall manner; or according to the reason and rule of Grammar.

Q. How many things are to be considered, for the right ioyning of words in Construction?

A. Two: { 1. The Concords of words.
2. The gouerning of words.

Q. What meane you by Concords?

A. The agreement of words together, in some speciall Accidence of speaking, according to the rules of Grammar: as *Magna pars vulnerata*. Figuratiue, which differs from the same plaine manner: as, *Magna pars vulnerati*.

^b That construction is to be accounted lawfull, which the most approved of the ancient Writers haue vsed both in writing and speaking.
^c Construction is either simple and plaine, or figuratiue. Simple is that which follows the right and plaine manner of speaking.

denis

The first Concord.

denis or qualities: as, in one Number, Person, Case or Gender.

Q. How many Concords haue you?

A. Three: The first betweene the Nominatiue Case and the Verbe.

The second, betweene the Substantiue and the Adiectiue.

The third, betweene the Antecedent and the Relatiue.

Q. Why must these fixe so agree together?

A. Because three of these are weake and cannot bee placed orderly in speech, except they be guided and holden vp by the three stronger.

Q. Which are those three weake ones?

A. The three latter: that is, the Verbe, the Adiectiue and the Relatiue?

Q. What must the Verbe haue to agree with?

A. His Nominatiue case.

Q. What the Adiectiue?

A. His Substantiue.

Q. What must the Relatiue haue?

A. His Antecedent.

The first Concord.

Q. **W**Hat is then your first Concord betweene?

A. Betweene the Nominatiue case and the Verbe.

Q. When an English is giuen to be made in Latine, what must you doe first?

A. Looke out the principall Verbe.

Q. What if you haue mo Verbs then one in a sentence, which of them is the principall Verbe?

A. The first of them.

Q. Are there no exceptions?

A. Yes, three: first, if the Verbe be of the Infinitiue Moode, it cannot be the principall Verbe. Secondly, if it haue before it a Relatiue: as, *that, whom, which*. Thirdly, if it haue before it a Coniunction: as, *ut* that, *cum* when, *si* if, and such others.

Q. Why can none of these be the principall Verbe?

A. Because all these doe euer in some sort depend vpon some other Verb, going before them in natural & due order of speech.

Q. Must not the same course be taken when a Latine is to be construed or turned into English, which is when an English is giuen to be made in Latine?

A. Yes, the very same: I must likewise first seeke out the principall Verbe, and marke it carefully.

Q. Why so?

A. Because that will point out the right Nominatiue case, which is that which agreeth with it both in Number and Person, and also in reason; and so it doth very much direct the construing of all the sentence.

Q. When you haue found out the principall Verbe, what must you doe then?

A. Seeke out his Nominatiue case.

Q. How?

A. By putting the English, *who* or *what*, with the English of the Verbe; and then the word in the same sentence, which answereth to the question, shall be the Nominatiue case to the Verbe.

Q. Giue me an example how.

A. *Venit ne Rex?* Doth the king come? If you aske heere, Who commeth? the answer is, The king. So the word *king* is the Nominatiue case to the Verbe.

Q. Must we alwayes thus seeke out the Nominatiue case?

A. Yes, in Verbes Personals: except the Verbe be an Impersonall; which will haue no Nominatiue case.

Q. Where must your Nominatiue case be set, in making or construing Latine?

A. Before the Verbe.

Q. Are there no exceptions?

A. Yes, three: First, when a question is asked. Secondly, when the Verbe is of the Imperatiue Moode. Thirdly, when this signe *it*, or *there*, commeth before the English of the Verbe.

Q. Where must the Nominatiue case be placed, if any of these happen?

A. Most vsually after the Verbe, or after the signe of the Verbe: as, *Amas tu* louest thou? or dost thou loue?

Q. What case must your casuall word be, which commeth

next

next after the Verbe, and answereth to the question, *whom* or *what*, made by the Verbe?

A. It must commonly be the Accusatiue case.

Q. Why doe you say commonly? Is there any exception?

A. Yes: if the Verbe doe properly gouerne another case after him to be construed withall] for then it must be such case, as the Verbe gouernes properly.

Q. Giue an example.

A. *Si cupis placere magistro, utere diligentia, &c.* Heere *placere* the Verbe gouernes properly *magistro* a Dative case; and *utere* gouernes *diligentia* an Ablatiue case, not an Accusatiue:

Q. What doth a Verbe Personall agree with?

A. With his Nominatiue case.

Q. In how many things?

A. Into two; in Number and Person.

Q. What meane you by that?

A. The same number and Person that the Nominatiue case is, the same must the Verbe be.

Q. Giue me an example.

A. *Præceptor legit, vos verò negligitis, &c.*

Q. In which words lyeth the speciall example, and force of the rule, to apply them to the rule?

A. In *Præceptor legit, vos negligitis.*

Q. How are these to be applied?

A. Thus: *Legit* the Verbe is the singular Number and third Person, agreeing with *Præceptor* his Nominatiue case, which is the singular Number and third Person. And *negligitis* is the plurall Number and second Person, because it agreeth with *vos* his Nominatiue case, which is also the Plurall Number and second Person.

are [my] patrone; that is, you especially and aboue all other. [So also in Verbes, whose signification belongs vnto men, the Nominatiue cases of the third Person are vsually vnderstood; as, *Fertur, h. e. ille fertur*, he is reported, vnlesse *fertur* bee rather vsed Impersonally. *Soferunt, h. e. homines ferunt*, men say. 3. Thus it is likewise in Verbes, whose action belongs to God or nature, as, *pl. it*, it raineth: *fulminat*, it thunders, that is, God or Nature raines or thunders. Thus it is in like manner in some other Verbes which as these are said to be of an exempt signification, viz. whose action is not in the power of man, or of any earthly creature, as *luet* it is day, *Aduersperascit* it draweth towards euening.

Q. Must

a Note that the Nominatiue cases of the first and second persons, as, *Ego, tu, nos* and *vos* are seldome expressed, but onely vnderstood, vnlesse it be for the cause of better distinguishing & discerning some persons from all others: as *vos damnastis* you condemned & none other; or else for more emphatic, that is, for speaking more significantly: as, *Tu es paterfamilias*, you

Q. Must the Verbe be alwaies the same Number and Person the Nominatiue case is?

A. No: For there are three exceptions in the rules following.

Q. Which is the first exception?

A. Many Nominatiue cases Singular, hauing a Coniunction Copulatiue, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. When there are mo Nominatiue cases comming together, with a Coniunction Copulatiue comming betweene them; though all the Nominatiue cases be of the Singular Number, yet the Verbe is vsually of the Plurall Number.

Q. What if the Nominatiue cases be of diuers Persons, with which of them must the Verbe agree in Person? may it agree with any of them?

A. No: it must agree with the Nominatiue case of the most worthy Person.

Q. Which is the Nominatiue case of the worthiest Person?

A. The Nominatiue case of the first Person is more worthy then of the second; and the second more worthy then the third.

Q. Which is your second exception?

A. When a Verbe commeth betweene two Nominatiue cases of diuers Numbers, the Verbe may indifferently accord with either of them, so that they be both of one Person.

Q. What meane you by that, when you say, it may indifferently accord with either of them?

A. It may agree either with that Nominatiue case, which goeth before the Verbe, or with that which commeth after the Verbe; so that both the Nominatiue cases be of one Person.

Q. Which is the third exception?

A. Here note also that sometime the Infinitive Moode of a Verbe, &c.

Q. What meane you by that rule?

A. That not onely a Casuall word is the Nominatiue case to the Verbe; but sometime an Infinitive Moode, sometimes a whole

whole clause going before, and sometime a member of a sentence may be the Nominatiue case to the Verbe.

Q. What meane you by a Casuall word?

A. Such a word as may be declined with cases.

Q. How can an Infinitive Moode, or a whole sentence be the Nominatiue case to the Verbe? Can any word be a Nominatiue case to the Verbe, but onely a Noun Substantiue?

A. Yes: a Noun Substantiue, or whatsoever is put in the place of a Noun Substantiue; as these are.

Q. How will you decline these, when they are put in place of a Noun Substantiue?

A. Like Substantiues of the Neuter Gender vndeclined: as, *Hoc Nihil inuariabile: sibi, Hoc diluculo-surgere inuariabile.*

Q. May not a Relatiue be the Nominatiue case to the Verbe?

A. Yes: but that is onely by reason of the Substantiue or Antecedent vnderstood with it, or in whose place it is put.

Q. And may not an Adiectiue also be the Nominatiue case to the Verbe?

A. Yes: but then it is commonly an Adiectiue in the Neuter Gender, put alone without a Substantiue, standing for a Substantiue.

Q. What Number and Person must the Verbe be, when a whole sentence, or a piece of a sentence, is the Nominatiue case to the Verbe?

A. If the Verbe be referred, or haue respect but to one thing, it shall be the Singular Number, and third Person: but if to moe, it is vsually the Plurall Number and third Person.

Q. What if it be a Noun of Multitude of the Singular Number? I meane, a Noun signifying moe then one?

A. It may sometimes haue a Verbe of the Plurall Number.

Q. How many things then may be the Nominatiue case to the Verbe?

A. Sixe: First, a Casuall word, which is either a Substantiue, or a Relatiue; or an Adiectiue standing for a Substantiue. Secondly, a whole reason or sentence. Thirdly, a clause or piece of a sentence. Fourthly, an Infinitive Moode. Fifthly, an

Aduerbe with a Genitiue case. Lastly, any one word or more put for themselves, or whatsoever is put in stead of the Nominatiue case.

Q. What if your Verbe be of the Infinitiu Moode, must it haue a Nominatiue case before it?

A. No: It must haue an Accusatiue case before it, in stead of a Nominatiue.

The second Concord.

Q. **W**Hat is your second Concord betweene?

A. Betweene the Substantiue and the Adiectiue.

Q. When you haue an Adiectiue, how will you finde out his Substantiue?

A. As I found out the Nominatiue case: that is, by putting the English *who* or *what* to the English of the Adiectiue, and the word or words answering to the question, shall be the Substantiue to it.

Q. In how many things doth the Adiectiue agree with his Substantiue?

A. In three: in Case, Gender and Number.

Q. Why doth your booke say, The Adiectiue whether it be a Noun, Pronoun, or Participle?

A. Because all Pronounes are Adiectiues by nature; except *Ego*, *tu*, *ui*: and so are all Participles; and therefore agree with Substantiues as well as the Noun Adiectiues doe.

Q. Is your Adiectiue alwayes the same Case, Gender, and Number that the Substantiue is?

A. No, not alwayes: for there are three such exceptions as in the first Concord, though my booke name but one.

Q. What is the first exception?

A. Many Substantiues Singular, hauing a Coniunction Copulatiue conning betweene them, will haue an Adiectiue Plurall: which Adiectiue shall agree with the Substantiue of the most worthy Gender.

Q. Which is the Substantiue of the most worthy Gender?

A. The

A. The Substantiue of the Masculine Gender is more worthy then the Substantiue of the Feminine: and the Substantiue of the Feminine more worthy then of the Neuter.

Q. Is this alwayes true?

A. Yea: except in things without life; I meane, such as are not apt to haue life: as we shall see after.

Q. What Gender is most worthy in these?

A. The Neuter is usually so accounted, though wee may take such Neuters to be put Substantiuely: as, *Arui & calami sunt bona.*

* Q. Which is the second exception?

A. When an Adiectiue comes betweene two Substantiues of diuers Genders, it may indifferently accord with either of them.

* Q. Which is the third exception?

A. That the Substantiue is not alwayes a Casuall word: but a whole sentence, a piece of a sentence, an Infinitiu Moode, an Aduerbe with a Genitiue case, or any word put for it selfe, may be the Substantiue to the Adiectiue.

* Q. Why so?

A. Because all these things which may be the Nominatiue case to the Verbe, may be likewise the Substantiue to the Adiectiue, and the Antecedent to the Relatiue.

* Q. What Case, Gender and Number, shall the Adiectiue be, when any of these are his Substantiue?

A. Such as that which standeth for his Substantiue, is accounted to be?

* Q. What if the Adiectiue haue respect but to one thing alone (as to one sentence, or one piece of a sentence) what Gender and Number must it be?

A. The Neuter Gender, and Singular Number.

* Q. What if it haue respect to more things then one?

A. It must be the Neuter Gender and Plurall Number.

The third Concord.

Q. **W**Hat is the third Concord betweene?

A. Betweene the Antecedent and the Relatiue? we usually meane *Qui, quae, quod*, with the cases and words conning of it.

a By Relatiue in this place

¶ Wee may also note, that these Relatiues set downe in the Pronoun, as, *Hic ille, iste, is, idem, qui*, are called Relatiues of Substance, because they haue Relation to a Substance. Others are called Relatiues of Accident, because they haue relation to some accident; as to some quality or quantity, as *Quidam, quantum, cuius*, and other Interrogatiues.

¶ Obserue, that the proper Antecedent is not alwaies expressed: for sometimes a Relatiue and so sometimes a Noun Adiectiue haue for their Antecedent or Substantiue some Pronoun Primitiue included in the Pronoun Possessive set downe, by that Rule in the Syntax. *Aliquando Relatiuum, &c. as, Laudauit fortunas meas, qui filium haberem tali ingenio praeclitum.* Where *qui* hath for his Antecedent in the Primitiue *Ego* included in *meas*, in which *mei* is understood. So the examples in the construction of the Pronoun in the Latine Syntax, viz. *Hec Possessiva, Idem, iste, &c.*

Q. When you haue a Relatiue, what must you doe to finde out his Antecedent?

A. Put the question *who* or *what*, to the English of the Relatiue; and the word that answereth to the question, is the Antecedent to it.

Q. What meane you by the Antecedent?

A. The Antecedent is commonly such a word, as goeth in the sentence before the Relatiue, and is rehearsed againe of the Relatiue.

Q. In how many things doth the Relatiue agree with his Antecedent?

A. In three: in Gender, Number, and Person.

Q. Is one Substantiue or Casuall word the Antecedent alwaies to the Relatiue?

A. No: all the same things may be the Antecedent to the Relatiue, which may be the Nominatiue case to the Verbe, or the Substantiue to the Adiectiue.

Q. When any of these, except a Casuall word, are the Antecedent, what Gender and Number must the Relatiue be?

A. If the Relatiue be referred but to one thing of those, except the casuall word, it must be the Neuter Gender, and Singular Number: but if it be referred to two things or moe of them, it must be the Neuter Gender and Plurall Number.

Q. When the English word *that*, may be turned into *which*, what part of speech is it?

A. A Relatiue.

Q. If it cannot be so turned, what part of speech is it then?

A. A Coniunction; which in Latine is called *quod* or *ut*, signifying *that*.

Q. Must it alwaies needs be so made in Latine by *quod* or *ut*, signifying *that*?

A. No:

A. No: we may oft-times elegantly leaue out both *quod*, and *ut*, by turning the Nominatiue case into the Accusatiue, and the Verbe into the Infinitiu moode.

Q. If many Antecedents of the Singular Number come together with a Coniunction Copulatiue comming betweene them; what number must the Relatiue be?

A. The Plurall.

Q. But with which of the Antecedents must the Relatiue agree in Gender?

A. With the Antecedent of the most worthy Gender.

Q. Which call you the most worthy Gender, in things not apt to haue life?

A. The Neuter.

Q. But what if the Antecedents be of the Masculine or Feminine Gender, and none of them of the Neuter; may yet the Relatiue be the Neuter?

A. Yes: as, *Arcus & calami quae fregisti, quae* the Relatiue is the Neuter Gender; though *Arcus & calami* the Antecedents be the Masculine.

simply, a thing done, or to be done, *ut* the cause why it is done, or to be done.

¶ Note for difference betweene *Quod* and *ut*, that for the most part *Quod* signifieth because, or that, noting the Efficient cause; as *Quod tu redisti*, because you haue returned. *ut*, to the end that, nothing the Finall cause, or the effect: as *ut tu fabulam agas volo*. Or thus. *That Quod* doth verryally signifie

The Case of the Relatiue.

Q. How many chiefe rules are there to know what Case the Relatiue must be of?

A. Two: When there commeth no Nominatiue case betweene the Relatiue and, &c. And when there commeth a Nominatiue case, &c.

Q. When in making or construing Latine, there commeth no Nominatiue case between the Relatiue and the Verbe, what case must your Relatiue be?

A. The Nominatiue case to the Verbe; as it were a Noun Substantiue.

Quest. When there comes a Nominatiue case betweene the Relatiue and the Verbe; what Case must the Relatiue be then?

A. Such Case as the Verbe will haue after him: that is, such Case

Case as any Noun Substantiue should bee, being governed of the same Verbe.

Q. May not the Relatiue be the Substantiue to the Adiectiue, as well as it may be the Nominatiue case to the Verbe?

A. Yes.

Q. Are there no other words which haue their Cases, as the Relatiue hath?

These are called Relatiues of Accident, as was said before.

A. Yes: Nounes Interrogatiues and Indefinites: as, *Quis, vter, qualis, quantum, quotus, &c.*

Q. Doe Relatiues, Interrogatiues and Indefinites, follow the words whereof they are governed, like as Substantiues, and other parts of speech doe?

A. No: these vsually, all come before the Verbe; that is, they are set before the Verbe, or other words, whereof they are governed.

Q. Doth a Substantiue neuer stand before the word whereof it is governed?

A. Yes: when a word is ioyned with it which goeth before by nature: as, a Relatiue, or an Interrogatiue, or Indefinite: As, *Quem librum legis, librum* goeth before *legis* whereof it is governed, like as *quem* doth.

Q. Why so?

A. Because of the Relatiue which goeth with it.

Q. Is the Relatiue alwaies governed of the Verbe, which he commeth before?

A. It is governed of whatsoeuer a Noun Substantiue may be governed of: as, sometimes of an Infinitiu Moode coming after the Verbe. Sometimes of a Participle. Sometimes of a Gerund. And so of other words, according to my booke: and in all things like vnto the Substantiue.

Q. How can you know of what word the Relatiue is governed?

A. By putting in stead of the Relatiue the same Case of *Hic, hec, hoc*; and so construing the sentence.

Q. Why so?

A. Because then the word which is put for the Relatiue, will in construing follow the word which the Relatiue is governed of, as other parts of speech doe.

Q. Shew

Q. Shew how in this sentence; *Qua nunc non est narrandi locus.*

A. Put *hec* in stead of *qua*, and then it will follow thus in construing: *Nunc non est locus narrandi hec*: so *qua* is governed of *narrandi*.

Q. But if a Relatiue come betweene two Substantiues of diuers Genders; with which of them shall it agree?

A. With either of them indifferently, as we will; that is, either with the former or the later, as will best serue to expresse the matter in hand; yea, though they be of diuers Numbers also, By the rule, *Relatiuus inter duo Antecedentium, &c.*

Constructions of Nounes Substantiues.

WE haue done with Construction in the agreement of words: now wee are come to Construction in governing of words. Where begin your rules for governing words?

A. At When two Substantiues come together, &c.

Q. In what order doe these rules stand in your booke?

A. In the order of the eight parts of speech.

Q. Shew how.

A. First, the Rules for Construction of Nounes Substantiues. Secondly, of Nounes Adiectiues. Thirdly, of Pronounes. Fourthly, of Verbes Personals. Fifthly, of Gerunds. Sixthly, of Supines. Seuenthly, of all such words as signifie Time, Space betweene Place: Names of places. Eighthly, of Verbes Impersonals. Ninthly, of Participles. Tenthly, of Aduerbes. The eleuenth, of Coniunctions. The twelfth, Prepositions. The thirteenth Interiections.

Q. In what order are the rules placed for all these?

A. According to the order of the cases. First, rules for the Nominatiue case, if the word doe gouerne a Nominatiue case. Secondly, for the Genitiue. Thirdly, for the Dative. Fourthly, for the Accusatiue. Fifthly, for the Ablatiue.

Q. Why doe you not mention any rules for the Vocatiue?

A. Because the Vocatiue is governed of no other part of speech, except an Interiection. And also it may easily be knowne, because whensoever we call or speake to any person or things,

64 Manner of finding out the rules in Construction.

things, we doe it in the Vocatiue case.

* Q. How will you finde out the rule for any word in a sentence, to know why it is put in the Genitiue, Datiue, or any other case?

A. First, I must construe the sentence.

* Q. What meane you by construe?

A. To construe, is to place euery word in a sentence, according to the naturall order of speech; and to giue euery word his proper signification in English.

Q. Why must you construe thus first?

A. Because euery case is commonly gouerned of the principall word which goeth next before it, in this right and naturall order of construing.

Q. How will you seeke out the rule for the case, when you haue construed?

A. First, I must consider what case my word is, and of what word it is gouerned. Secondly, what part of speech the word is whereof it is gouerned, and of what signification. Thirdly, I must turne to the rules for such a case, after such a part of speech.

* Q. Shew me how: for example, if it be a Genitiue case after a Substantiue, how doe you finde it?

A. I must turne to the rules of the Genitiue case after the Substantiue: and marking the signification of the word, I shall finde the rule in one of those.

* Q. Shew me this by an example in this little sentence, *Virtus comes inuidia*. What must you doe first?

A. First, I construe it, thus; *inuidia* enuy [*est* is] *comes* a companion *virtutis* of vertue.

* Q. What case is *comes* here, and why?

A. *Comes* is the Nominatiue case, gouerned of the Verbe *est*, going next before it in construing, by the first rule of the Nominatiue case after the Verbe; that is, *Sum, foream, fio*.

* Q. What case is *virtutis*, and why?

A. The Genitiue case, gouerned of the Substantiue *Comes*, going next before it in construing, by the first rule of the Genitiue case, after the Substantiue: When two Substantiues, &c.

* Q. Seeing you must construe right before you can tell your rule;

For this rule
see it more at
large in the
Grammar
schoole.

Rule of construing.

65

rule; what order must you obserue in construing a sentence?

A. First, I must reade distinctly to a full point, marking all the points and proper names if there be any, with the meaning of the matter as much as I can.

* Q. How can you know which are proper names?

A. They are all such words as are written, with great letters; except the first word of euery sentence, which is euer written with a great letter.

* Q. What word then must you take first?

A. A Vocatiue case, if there be one, or whatsoever is in stead of it; and the words which hang on it to make it plaine.

* Q. What next?

A. I must seeke out the principall Verbe, and his Nominatiue case; and take first the Nominatiue case, or whatsoever is in stead of it; and that which hangeth of it, seruing to make it plaine.

* Q. What next?

A. The principall Verbe, and whatsoever words depend on it; seruing to make it plaine; as, an Infinitive Moode, or an Aduerbe.

* Q. What then?

A. Such case as the Verbe properly gouernes: which is commonly an Accusatiue case

* Q. What must you take next?

A. All the Cases in order; first, a Genitiue, secondly, a Datiue, lastly, the Ablatiue.

* Q. Giue me the summe of this rule briefly.

A. First, I must reade my sentence plainly to a full poynt marking all the points and proper names. Secondly, I must take first a Vocatiue case, if there be one, or whatsoever is in stead of it, and that which depends of it to make it plaine. Thirdly, I must seeke out the principall Verbe, and his Nominatiue case, and take first the Nominatiue case, or whatsoever is in stead of it, and that which hangeth on it to make it plaine. Then the Verbe with the infinitiue Moode or Aduerbe. Next, the Accusatiue case, or such case as the Verbe properly gouernes. Lastly, all the other cases in order: as, first, the Genitiue, secondly, the Datiue; after, the Ablatiue.

Euery scholler
should be able
to repeat this
Rule.

K

* Q. What

Q. What if there be not all these kinds of words in a sentence?

A. Then I must take so many of them as are in the sentence, and in this order.

Q. Is this order ever to be kept?

More shortly: it is oft altered by Interrogatives, Relatiues, Partitiues, certaine Aduerbes and Coniunctions. See Golenius his Analysis p. 9

A. It is often altered by words of exciting or stirring up: as, by Interjections, Aduerbes of wishing, calling, shewing, denying, exhorting, &c. Secondly, by some Coniunctions. Thirdly, by Interrogatives, Indefinites, Partitiues, Relatiues: as, by *Quis* or *qui*, *ut*, *qualis*, *quantus*, *quotum*; &c. Lastly, by such words as haue in them the force of relation or dependence.

Q. What words are those?

A. Such as haue some other words depending vpon them in the latter part of the sentence; or are referred to something going before. As, *Cum*, *deinde*, *deinceps*, *quemadmodum*, *sic*, *sicut*, *sicuti*, *dum*, *donec*, *primum*, *quando*, *quia*, *quoniam*, *sicet*, *postquam*, *quam*, *quancquam*, *et si*, *quammis*, and the like.

Q. Why is the order changed by these?

A. Because these commonly goe before in a sentence, beginning the sentence.

Q. But are there not some speciall things to be obserued in construing?

Speciall things to be obserued in construing.

A. Yes, these: first to marke well the Principall Verbe, because it pointeth out the right Nominatiue case, and usually directs all the sentence. Secondly, that commonly the Nominatiue case be set before the Verbe; the Accusatiue after the Verbe; the Infinitiu Moode after another Moode; the Substantiu and Adiectiu be construed together, except the one of them doe gouerne some other word, or haue some word ioyned vnto it, or depending on it, to which it passeth the signification in a speciall manner: that the Preposition be ioyned with his case.

WELL; to returne againe to the Rules in order: What cases doe Substantiuies gouerne?

A. A Genitiue commonly; some an Ablatiue.

Q. How

Q. How many rules are there of these?

A. Five.

Q. Name the beginning of each rule in order.

A. When two Substantiuies come together betokening, &c. 2. When the English of this word *Res*, is put with an Adiectiu, &c. 3. An Adiectiu in the Neuter Gender, &c. 4. Words of any quality or property to the praise, &c. 5. *Opus* and *usus*, which they be Latine for need.

L. Q. 1) When two Substantiuies come together betokening diuers things, what case shall the latter be?

A. The Genitiue.

Q. Giue an example.

A. *Facundia Ciceronis*.

Q. Which is your Genitiue case, and why?

A. *Ciceronis* is my Genitiue case gouerned of *facundia*; because it is the latter of two Substantiuies.

Q. Is there no exception from this rule?

A. Yes: if the Substantiuies belong both to one thing.

Q. What if they belong both to one thing?

A. Then they shall be put both in one case.

Q. When you haue the English of the word *Res*; that is, thing, put with an Adiectiu, what may you doe then?

A. Put away the word *Res*; and put the Adiectiu in the Neuter Gender like a Substantiu.

Q. If any Adiectiu in the Neuter gender, be put alone without a Substantiu, what doth it stand for?

A. For a Substantiu; and so is said to be put Substantiuely, or for a Substantiu.

Q. What case will it haue when it is so put?

A. A Genitiue, as if it were a Substantiu.

Q. What case must Nounes be put in, that signifie the praise or dispraise of any thing, and come after a Noun Substantiu, or a Verbe Substantiu; as, after *Sum*, *forem*, or *sis*, &c?

with *con* hauing a Dative case; as *Contubernalis*, *commilito*, *conseruus*, &c. may seeme to be referred most sily to this rule, *Est etiam*, &c. L. The first of the Substantiuies is oft vnderstood by a figure called *Eclipsis*: as, *Non videmus mantica quod in tergo est*; for *id mantica*, as in the Latine Rules,

L. 1) Sometimes this Genitiue is turned into a Dative; as, for *Pater vobis*, we say *Pater vbi*. Sometimes it is turned into an Adiectiu Possessiu; as, for *Patris domus*, we say *Paterna domus*. Sometimes also it seemeth turned into an Ablatiue with a Preposition; as, *Concepit a Glycerio ostium* *Ostium a Glycerio* for *Glycerio*. unless we will say *a Glycerio* for *post Glycerium*. Substantiuies compounded

These are
commonly in
the Genitive
being the lat-
ter of two Sub-
stantives; the
Ablative by some word vnderstood. b Verbals in *is* were wont to haue the same cases
with the Verbes which they come of: as to say, *Nil in ea re captio est*, for *nil in ea receptu-
ris*. *Quid tibi nos talis est*, for *quid nos tangis*, Lamb. on *puer opus est cibum*. Plant. *Le-
ctiois opus est*, Fab.

A. b In the Ablative, or in the Genitive.

Q. *Opus*, and *opus*, when they signifie need, what case must they haue?

A. c An Ablative.

Constructions of Adiectives.

The Genitive case after the Adiective.

Q. How many generall rules are their belonging to that Chapter of the Genitive after the Adiective?

A. Five: Adiectives that signifie desire, Nounes Partitiues, &c.

Q. What case will Adiectives haue which signifie desire, knowledge, remembrance, ignorance, or forgetting, and the like?

A. a A Genitive:

Q. Nounes Partitiues or taken partitively, with Interrogative, and certaine Nounes of Number, as those set downe in the booke, and the like: what case doe they require?

A. b, l A Genitive.

a So Adiectives of care, digni-
ty, and other
like: as, *Pauli
offensorum*.
*Securitalis an-
xus*. *Securus a-*

morum. *Securus rerum catararum*. *Certus condemnationis*. So Verbals in *as*: as, *Audax ingenij*.
b This Genitive is a Genitive plurall, or equal thereto, whereof the Nounes Partitiues
haue their Gender expressly or included: as, *Quorum aliter*. *Quisquam hominum*. *Aliquis
familie*. l These Nounes may gouerne other cases being vsed in other senses and mea-
nings: as, *Primus ab Hercule Natus secundus*. And in the same sense haue in stead of the
Genitive an Ablative with a Preposition: as, for *Alter vestrum*, *alter e vobis*. To the end
that we may see the plaine construction of these and the Substantive to the Adiective,
he may come only resolve them thus: repeating againe the Substantive, or Substan-
tiues in the same case that the Adiective is, or some other word vnderstood in the Sub-
stantive if it be a Noun Collective: as, *Quisquis Deus deorum*. *Degeneres canes canum*.
Aliquis ei familie. l The Comparatiue is commonly referred to two things alone, which
are compared together: as, *Minum fortior*, though sometimes to more, as, *Apum adolescenti-
ores*. The Superlative to none, or to some Noun Collective, including to each, *Iustissimus
plebis*. *Quam nemo omnium elegantius explicat* is a Cicerone, for Cicerone, or *quam Cicero*. l

Q. VVhen

Q. VVhen you haue a question asked as by any of these In-
terrogatives, in what case must you answer?

A. In the same case wherein the Question is asked.

Q. And in what tense of a Verbe must you answer?

A. In the same tense.

Q. How many exceptions haue you from this rule?

A. Three: First, if a question be asked by *Quid*, *quia*, *quidum*:
Secondly, If it be asked by such a word, as may gouerne diuers
cases: Thirdly, if I must answer by one of these Pronounes Pos-
sessiues; *Meus*, *tuus*, *suus*, *noster*, *vester*.

Q. Nounes of the Comparatiue and Superlative degree, be-
ing put as Nounes Partitiues (that is hauing after them the
English *of* or *among*) what case doe they require?

A. A Genitive.

Q. Nounes of the Comparatiue degree, with this signe *than*
or *by* after them, what case will they haue?

A. c An Ablative.

The Dative case after the Adiective.

Q. VVhat Adiectives gouerne a Dative Case?

A. Adiectives that betoken profit or disprofit;
likenesse, vlikenesse; pleasure, submitting, or belonging to
any thing.

Q. VVhat other Adiectives?

A. Of the Passiue signification in *bilis*; and Nounes Partici-
pials in *diu*.

ing likenesse, &c. haue a Geni. as *Par huius*: so *affinis*, *similis*, *conscijs*. b *communis*, *alienus*,
immutis, may serue to diuers cases. So *Natus*, *commodus*, *incommodus*, *utilis*, *inutilis*, *otiosus*,
aptus, haue usually a Dative, and sometime an Accus. with a Preposition: as, *Natus* *pro* *la*,
or *ad gloriam*.

a So *obuius*.
fidus, *amicus* *se-*
cundus: *idem*
omnis or *ega-*
lus *lausitatus*.
l Some Adie-
ctives signify-

The Accusatiue case after the Adiective.

Q. VVhat Adiectives gouerne an Accusatiue case?

A. Such as betoken the length, breadth, or thick-

^b Longus septem pedes, longus sesquipede, longus pedum quinquagenum. nesse of any thing, will haue an Accusat. case of such Nounes as signifie the measure of the length, breadth or thickeffe.

Q. Doe they euer gouerne an Accusatiue case?

A. No: ^b sometimes an ablatiue; and sometimes a Genitive.

The Ablative case after the Adiectiue.

Q. **W**Hat Adiectiues gouerne an Ablative case?

A. * Adiectiues signifying fulnesse, emptinesse,

Q. Doe these alwaies gouerne an Ablative?

A. * No: sometimes a Genitive, sometime an Accusatiue or an Ablative with a Preposition.

Q. What other Adiectiues gouerne an Ablative case?

A. ^b Dignus, indignus, praeiens, capere, contentus, and such like.

Q. ^c VVhat may the Adiectiues ^d dignus, indignus, and contentus, haue in stead of their Ablative case?

A. An Infinitive Moode.

* Tropus ab amicis & exstimatione, Matthe q. magis aucte virtute (esto.) Antiprosi, Hispania in omni frugum genere fecunda, Iust. Facundum in fraudes hominum genus. Sil.

^b Quod dignus sem Plau. Adiectiues of diuersitie? as Alter, alius, diuersus, haue an Ablative with a Preposition, and sometimes a Dative. ^d The Substant. signifying the cause why any thing is done, or the forme and manner of a thing after Adiectiues or Substant. are put in the Abl. case: as, Faciens senectute. Praeceptor consilij. Parens natura. Titulo Doctor. Dei gratia rex.

Constructions of Pronounes.

Q. **W**Hat Cases doe Pronounes gouerne?

A. ^c None at all properly.

Q. VVhat then doth that rule of the Pronounes (These Genitive cases of the Primitiues) teach?

A. It teacheth when to vse Mei, tui, sui, nostri, and vestri, the Genitive cases of the Pronoun Primitiues, signifying

^f The Possessives meus, tuus, tuus, noster & vester, do seeme to receiue after them certaine Genitive the cases of Adiectiues

referred for their Substantiues, to the Genitive cases of the Primitiues included in those Possessives: as, ipsius, solius, &c. Ex tuo ipsius anima, &c. ipsius, is referred for his Substantiue, to tui the Genitive case of Tu included, or understood in tuo: which tui is gouerned of animo. See the Latine rule Haec possessiva, and therest of the examples there.

Constructions of Pronounes.

of mee, of thee, &c. and when to vse Meus, tuus, suus, noster and vester, the Pronoun Possessives, signifying mine, thine, &c.

Q. When must Mei, tui, sui, the Genitive cases of the Primitiues, be vsed?

A. When suffering or the Passion is signified.

Q. When is that?

A. When a Person is meant to suffer something, or to haue something done vnto it, but not to doe any thing: as, Amor the loue mei of me; not meaning the loue which I haue, but the loue wherewith others loue me, or which others haue of me.

Q. When must meus, tuus, suus, be vsed?

A. When doing or * possession is signified.

Q. When is that?

A. When a person is meant to do. or possesse something: as, ars tua, thy Art or skill; that is, that Art which thou hast.

Q. Where are Nostrum and vestrum vsed?

A. After Distributiues, Partitiues, Comparatiues, and Superlatiues.

Q. How are the Demonstratiues, Hic, Ille, Iste, distinguish-

A. Thus vsually; that Hic sheweth him who is next vnto me, Ille him who is next to you. Iste, signifieth one remote from both. So wee vse Ille, when wee would set out a thing by the excellency of it: as, Alexander ille magnus, that famous Alexander: But iste is vsed when we speake of a thing with contempt: as, Istum emulum, this emulating companion.

L. Q. What are we to obserue further concerning the vse of Hic and ille, or is?

A. That when they are referred to two Antecedents before, Hic is commonly referred to the latter and neerer of them, viz. that which was last spoken of. Ille to the further off, or that which was first spoken of, though sometimes it bee otherwise. See the Latine rule, Hic & ille cum ad duo anteposita, &c.

^d Sui and suus are reciprocate, that is, they haue relation or respect to that which went first before in the same sentence: as, Petrus nimium admiratur se. Se is referred to Petrus, we may commonly thus distinguish them from is, or eum, and eius, &c. because sui signifieth thot himselfe, suus his owne; whereas eum signifieth him, eius of him, meaning not of himselfe, but of some other person or thing. * Quisnam a ne pepulit iam grauius fore? a me pro meas.

Construction of the Verbe; and first with the Nominative case.

Q. VVhat Verbes haue a Nominative case after them?

* These Verbs are called Substantives, either because they signifie a subsistence or being, or the manner or subsistence. Or for that they subsist or serue to other Verbs in coniugating or resolving them, as in euery Preter-perf, and Preter-pluperfect tense of Verbs inor, so in the Infinitive Mood both Actiue and Passiue. Or finally, because all other Verbs are resolved by them: as, *lego, sum legens*. All other Verbs are called Adiectiues.

A. * *Sum forem, fio, existo*, and certaine Verbs Passiues of calling: as, *Dicor, vocor, salutor, appellar, habeor, existimor, videor*, and such like.

Q. Will these euer haue a Nominative case after them?

A. No: but when they haue a Nomina. case before them.

Q. VVhy so?

A. Because they haue such case after them, as they haue before them.

Q. What if they haue an Accusatiue case before them, as Infinitive Moodes haue commonly?

A. Then they must haue an Accusatiue case after them; and so hauing a Dative before them, they haue a Dative after them.

Q. VVhat other Verbes besides *sum, forem*, haue such Cases after them as they haue before them?

A. ^b Verbes of Gesture?

Q. VVhich call you Verbes of Gesture?

A. Verbes of bodily mouing, going, resting or doing.

Q. VVhat is your generall rule, when the word going before the Verbe, and the word comming after the Verbe, belong both to one thing?

A. That they be put both in one Case; by this rule: And generally when the word that goeth, &c. So like wise Participles comming of Verbes Substantiues, and of the rest before: as *Factus, habitus*: as, *Legebat delicias, facie beate meae*. Propertius.

* *Quasi sciri Romano licet esse Gaditanum*, h.e. *ciuem esse Gaditanum*: or *Gaditanum* for *Gaditanus*, by *Antiphrasis*; so in many others. ^b They are called Verbs of Gesture, because they signifie some speciall gesture of the body: as, *Ego* I go, *curro* I run, &c.

The Genitiue case after the Verbe.

Q. VVhat Verbes require a Genitiue case after them?

A. ^a The Verbe *Sum*, when it betokeneth possession, owing, or otherwise appertaining to a thing as a token, property, duety, or guise. ^{b. c.}

Q. Is there no exception?

A. Yes: *Meum, tuum, suum, nostrum, vestrum*; must be the Nominative case, agreeing with the Substantiue going before, expressed or vnderstood: because they be Pronoun Adiectiues.

Q. What other Verbes require a Genitiue case?

A. Verbes that betoken to ^d esteeme or regard.

Q. What Genitiue case?

A. A ^e Genitiue case signifying the value.

Q. What other Verbes besides require a Genitiue case?

A. ^f Verbes of accusing, condemning, warning, purging, quitting or assoiling.

Q. What Genitiue case will they haue?

A. A Genitiue of the crime, or of the cause, or of the thing that one is accused, condemned, or warned of.

Q. May they haue no Case else of the crime or cause?

A. Yes: an Ablatiue; and that most commonly without a Preposition.

^g **Q.** If *uterq*, *nullus, alter, neuter, alius, ambo*, or a Superlatiue degree signifying the crime or cause, bee gouerned of any of these Verbes, what case must they be put in?

A. In the Ablatiue onely, as, *Accusatus facti, an stupri, an utroque, sine de utroque?*

else they are put Substantiue. ^d Verbes of esteeming are these, and the like; *Astimo, pendo, facio, curo, respicio, consulo*, &c. ^e *Astimo* may haue also an Ablatiue case: as, *Astimo magno* (*vir, pectus*, or the like.) ^f *Aqui boni consulo*; (h.e. *equi & boni valoris*, or pretij.) ^g So *equi boni facio* are peculiar phrases. ^h So all the Verbes taken in the same signification of accusing or condemning, &c. as, *Perdo, appello, posulo, accesso, insimulo, defero, arguo, incuso, castigo, increpo, urgeo, plecto, alligo, obliquo, aspringo, teneo, cito, iudico, conuincio, edarguo, noto, infimo, prebendo, deprehendo, purgo, commonefacio, interrogo, contemno, inquirio, doceo, commendo, minor, vituperor*: as, *commendo te pietatis, minor in iustitie, vituperor, negligentia*. Though in these (*causa*) or the like Noun may seeme to be vnderstood. So doest de iniurijs.

^a This Genitiue case after *Sum* seemes rather to bee gouerned of some Substantiue either set downe, though to be repeated againe: as, *Hec vestis est* (*vestis*) *parua*. *Pecus est* (*pecus*) *Melibi*: or altogether vnderstood as, *Officium, munus*, or the like: as, *Adolescentis est*, (*vir, officium*.) ^{b. c.} In *Meum, tuum, suum, nostrum, vestrum, humanum, bellicum*, &c. as, *Meum est*, the Substantiue *officium* seemes also to be vnderstood. Or other like words or

L. Q. May not these Verbes haue also an Accusatiue case?

A. Yes: of the Person, which is accused, condemned or warned, &c. or else such case as the Verbe properly gouerneth, as, *Condemnare generum sceleris. Admonere alicuius fortune.*

Q. What other Verbes yet require a Genitiue case?

A. *Satago, misereor, & miseresco.*

Q. VVhat case doe *Reminiscor, obliuiscor, recordor* and *memini* require?

A. A Genitiue; and sometime an Accusatiue. Also *Memini* signifying, I make mention, may haue an Ablatiue case with a Preposition: as, *Memini de te.*

L. *Misereor* and *Miserescio* may haue a Dative case, but more seldome.

The Dative after the Verbes.

Q. VVhat Verbes require a Dative case?

A. VV All sorts of Verbes which are put acquisitiuely

Q. What is it to be put acquisitiuely?

A. To be put after the manner of getting something to them.

Q. What tokens haue such Verbes after them?

A. These tokens, *to* or *for*.

Q. What Verbes doe especially belong to this rule which haue thus a Dative case?

A. ^b Verbes which betoken; First, to profit or disprofit. Secondly, to compare. Thirdly, to giue or to restore. Fourthly, to promise or to pay. Fifthly, to command or shew. Sixthly, to trust. Scuenethly, to obey, or to bee against. Eighthly, to threaten or bee angry with. Ninthly, *Sum* with his compounds, except *possum*, when they haue *to* or *for* after them. Tenthly. Verbes compounded with *Satis*, *benè* and *malè*. Eleuenthly, Verbes compounded with these Prepositions, *Pra*, *ad*, *com*, *sub*, *ante*, *post*, *ob*, *in*, and *inter*; except *præco*, *præuincio*; *præcedo*, *præcurro*, *præuincor*, which will haue an Accusatiue case.

their signification: as, *consulere alicui*, to giue counsell to any one, and *consulere aliquem*, to aske counsell of any one. Thus commonly the construction followeth the signification. So *Nuncio tibi*, & sometimes *nuncio ad te*. *Plaut. Credere duarum rerum, & omnium rerum credere.* *Plaut. Ignosco, condono te. Gratulor tibi hanc rem, nate re, or hac de re. Dominari astris, dominari in suos, & dominari in omni re.* For *Tempero, moderor, resero, mitto, do*, as, *do tibi literas*, and *do ad te literas*; see the Latine rule, *Dictus us Tempero, moderor.*

Q. What

Q. What Case will *Sum* haue, when it is put for *habeo* to haue?

A. A Dative.

Q. When *Sum* hath after him a Nominatiue case, and a Dative: what Case may the Nominatiue be turned into?

A. Into the Dative: so that *Sum* may (in such manner of speaking) haue a double Double Dative case.

Q. Can onely *Sum* haue a double Dative case?

A. Not onely *Sum*, but also many other Verbes may haue a double Dative case, in such manner of speaking.

Q. Whereof?

A. One Dative case of the Person, another of the thing.

Q. How may the Dative case of the thing be resolued?

A. Either by the Nominatiue case whereof it is vsually made: as, *Sum tibi presidio. h.e. presidium*, or an Accusatiue case with a Preposition: as *Hoc tu tibi laudi ducis. i.e. ad laudem.*

The Accusatiue case after the Verbe.

Q. VVhat Verbes require an Accusatiue case?

A. Verbes transitiues.

Q. What Verbes are those?

A. All Actiues, Commons, and Deponents, whose action or doing posseth into some other thing to expresse it by, and haue no perfect sense in themselves. *Transitiua, quæ in rem aliam.*

Q. Whereof may they haue an Accusatiue case?

A. Of the doer, or sufferer.

Q. May not Verbes Neuters haue an Accusatiue case?

A. Yes: of ther owne signification. ^d

Q. Are there not some Verbes which will haue two Accusatiue cases?

A. Yes: Verbes of ^a asking, teaching and ^b arraying.

Q. Whereof?

A. One Accusatiue case of the sufferer, another of the thing.

Metaphora, Metonymia, Synecdoche, &c. yet like as the Verbs Transitiues in whose place they are put as, *Ardebat Alexin*, for *vehementer amabat*, or else by *Enallage* or *Ellipsis*. See the rule, *Sunt quæ figuratè.* ^a *Interrogo, posco, postulo, flagito, exigo.* ^b Also *Celo.* ^c One of the Accusatiue cases may be turned into the Ablatiue with a Preposition or without, as in the Latine rule:

on, and sometime a Dative.

Q. What meane you by those words of the Dooer?

A. Of the Person which is meant to doe any thing.

Q. What other cases may verbes Passiues haue besides the Ablatiue or Dative of the Dooer?

A. The same cases that their Actiues haue; as, *Accusari à me furii*, &c. Participles of Verbes Passiues, as of the Pretertense and Future in *Dm*, haue vsually a Dative case.

Q. What if the sentence be made by the Verbe Actiue, in stead of the Passiue?

A. Then the Dative or Ablatiue must bee turned into the Nominatiue, before the Verbe.

*** Q.** What are Infinitiuue Moodes vsually gouerned of?

A. Of certaine Verbes and Adiectiues.

* Infinitiuue Moodes are sometimes put

by *Enallage* for the Preterimperfect tense; sometimes they are put alone, hauing the former Verbe or Adiectiue vnderstood by *Ellipsis*.

Gerunds.

* The Infinitiuue Moode may be sometimes put in stead of a Gerund.

Q. VV Hat Case will * Gerunds and Supines haue?
A. The same Case as the Verbs which they come of.

The Gerund in *di*.

Q. VV Hen the English of the Infinitiuue Mood Actiue, or of the Participle of the Present tense, cometh after any of these Nounes Substantiues, *Studium, causa*, &c. what may it fitly be made by?

A. By the Gerund in *di*.

Q. What may the same Gerund in *di* be vsed after also?

A. After certaine Adiectiues.

* Gerunds in *di* may sometimes haue a Genitiue case. Plurall, in stead of the case which the Verbe gouernes.

The Gerund in *do*.

Q. VV Hen you haue the English of the Participle of the Present tense, with this signe * of or *with*, coming after a Nounie Adiectiue; what must it be made by?

A. The Gerund in *do*.

* So with any of these signes, *In, with, through, for, from, &c.*

Q. What

Q. What else must be made by the Gerund in *do*?

A. The English of the Participle of the Present tense coming after a Substantiue, with this signe *in* or *by*, before him.

Q. How is the Gerund in *do* vsed?

A. Either without a Preposition, or with one of these Prepositions, *a, ab, e, de, ex, cum, in*,

The Gerund in *dum*.

Q. If you haue an English of the Infinitiuue Mood coming after a reason, and shewing a cause of that reason; what must it be put in?

A. It must be put in the Gerund in *dum*.

Q. VVhat is the Gerund in *dum* vsed after?

A. After one of these Prepositions; *Ad, ob, propter, inter,* * Gerunds may be turned into Adiectiues Gerundiues.

Q. If you haue this English *must* or *ought*, in a sentence, where it seemeth that the Latine should bee made by the Verbe *Oportet*, signifying *It must*, or *It behooueth*; what may it be fitly put into?

A. The Gerund in *dum*, with this Verbe *est*, being set Imperfonally, ioyned vnto it.

Q. What case then must that word be, which seemeth in the English to be the Nominatiue case?

A. The Dative.

The Gerund in *di* into the Genitiue case. The Gerund in *do* into the Ablatiue. The Gerund in *dum* into the Accusatiue.

Supines.

Q. VV Hat signification hath the first Supine?

A. * The Actiue, signifying to do.

Q. What is it put after?

A. Verbes and Particples, which betoken moouing to a place.

Q. What signification hath the latter Supine?

So in all Neuter passiues, and with the Infinitiuue Mood *iri*. Note that Poets vse to put the Infinitiuue Mood for the first Supine. *Actum est, itum est, cessatum est*, seeme rather to be Imperfonals of the preterperf. tense then Supines: like as in *surgit cubitu, redit venatu; cubitu* and *venatu* are rather to be taken for Nounes then Supines.

A. The

* The Supines *Venum* and *nuptum* signifye Passiuelly: as, *Do venum, do filiam nuptum* I giue my daughter to be married.

A. The signification of a Verbe Passiue.

Q. What doth it follow?

A. Nounes Adiectiues.

Q. What may this Supine be turned into?

A. Into the Infinitive Moode Passiue; that wee may say indifferently, *Facile factu*, or *facile fieri*, easie to be done.

The Time.

Q. **W**hat Case must Nounes be with betoken part of time?

A. * Most commonly the Ablatiue; sometime the Accusative.

* Q. How can you know this?

A. By asking the question *when*:

Q. What Case must Nounes be which betoken continuall terme of time, without any ceasing or intermission?

A. Commonly the Accusative; sometime the Ablatiue.

Q. How can you know when Nounes signifie continuall terme of time?

A. By asking this question, How long?

Space of Place.

Q. **W**hat Cases are Nounes put in which signifie space betweene place and place?

A. * Commonly in the Accusative sometime in the Ablatiue.

A Place.

Q. **N**ounes Appellatiues, or names of great places [that is, names of Countries] if they follow a Verbe. signifying a motion or action, in a place, to a place, from a place, or by a place, whether must they be put with a Preposition, or without?

A. With a Preposition most commonly, though sometime without?

Q. In a place, or at a place, if the place bee a proper name of

* See peculiar kinds of speech concerning Time, in the Latine rule, *Dicimus etiam in paucis diebus.*
* *Tertio vel ad tertium (diem) salendas, b. e. ante calendas.*
So *In ante diem* & *ex ante diem*
Nonarum Ianuarij, for *ex die ante*, &c.

* *Abest bidui*, b. e. *spacium vel spacio bidui*.

Impersonals.

of a lesse place, as of a City or Towne, of the first or second Declension, and singular Number; what Case must it be put in?

A. In the Genitiue.

Q. What common Nounes, or names of places, signifying in or at a place, are in the same manner put in the Genitiue case?

A. These foure: * *Humi, domi, militiae, belli.*

* Q. What Adiectiues may be ioyned with these Genitiues, *Humi, domi*, &c?

A. b Onely *mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra, aliena.*

* Q. If any other Adiectiues be ioyned vnto them, what case must they be put in?

A. In the Ablatiue.

Q. But if the place, in or at which any thing is done, be a proper name, of the third Declension, or Plurall Number; in what case must it be put?

A. In the Dative or Ablatiue case.

Q. Is there no common Noun so put?

A. Yes, *Rus*: as, we say, *ruri* or *rure*, at or in the countrey.

Q. If your word be a proper name of some lesse place, as of a City or Towne, and signifie to a place; in what case must it be put?

A. In the Accusative case, without a Preposition usually.

Q. What other Nounes are so put?

A. *Domus* and *rui*.

Q. *From* a place or *by* a place, in lesser places; in what case must it be?

A. In the Ablatiue case without a Preposition.

Q. Are no other common Nounes so put?

A. Yes: onely *domus* and *rui*; all other Nounes may haue Prepositions.

Impersonals.

Q. **W**ether haue Verbes Impersonals any Nominatiue before them, as Personals haue?

A. No.

Q. What is their signe to know them by?

a *Terre* and so. &c are vsed sometime like *humi, domi*.
b Tully hath *Huius domi est mortuus*, and *Domus eius erat educatus*.

* Interest and
refert may bee
put with other
cases, some-

A. *It* or *there* commonly.

Q. But what if they haue neither of these signes before them?

A. Then the word that seemeth in the English to be the Nominatiue case, shall bee such case as the Verbe Impersonall will haue after him.

Q. What cases will Verbes Impersonals haue after them?

A. Some a Genitiue, some a Datiue, some an Accusatiue; some both an Accusatiue and a Genitiue.

Q. How many Impersonals require a Genitiue case?

A. Three: * *Interest*, *refert*, and *est*, being put for *interest*.

Q. Will these haue a Genitiue case of all words?

A. Yea: except *mea*, *tua*, *sua*, *nostra*, *vestra* and *chia*, the Ablatiue cases of the Pronounes Possessiuues: for these must bee put in the Ablatiue case after *Interest* and *refert*.

Q. What Impersonals require a Datiue case?

A. b *Libet*, *licet*, *patet*, *liquet*, *constat*, *placet*, *expedit*, *prodest*, *sufficit*, *vacat*, *accidit*, *conuenit*, *contingit*, with other like set downe in the Latine Syntax.

Q. How many will haue an Accusatiue case onely?

A. Foure: *Delectat*, c *deceat*, *iunat*, *oportet*: And these three; *Atinet*, *pertinet*, *spectat*, haue an Accusatiue with a Preposition.

Q. How many will haue an Accusatiue case with a Genitiue?

A. Sixe: *Ponit*, *tacet*, * *miseret*, *miserescit*, *piet* and *pudet*.

Q. Verbes Impersonals of the Passiue voyce, d if they be formed of Verbes Neuters, what case doe they gouerne?

A. Such case as the Verbes Neuters, whereof they come.

Q. What cases of the person haue all Verbes Impersonals of the Passiue voyce, properly?

A. The same cases as other Verbes Passiues haue: that is, an Ablatiue with a Preposition, or sometimes a Datiue of the

Doct.

Q. Is this case alwayes set downe with it?

A. No: many times it is vnderstood.

Q. When a deede is signified to be done of many, the Verbe being a Verbe Neuter; what may be done elegantly?

A. The Verbe Neuter may be fitly changed into the Impersonall in *itur*.

L. Q. May

L. Q. May not Impersonals be changed into Personals.

A. Yes, sundry of them may sometimes: as, *Vicium dolet*, *arbitrari*.

Construction of Participles.

Q. VVhat cases doe Participles gouerne?

A. VVhat case as the Verbes that they come of.

Q. What may Participles be changed into?

A. Into Nounes.

Q. How many wayes?

A. Foure.

Q. Which is the first?

A. When the voyce of a participle is construed with another case then the Verbe that it commeth of.

Q. Which is the second way?

A. When the Participle is compounded with a Preposition, with which the Verbe that it commeth of cannot be compounded.

Q. Which is the third?

A. VVhen it formeth all the degrees of Comparison?

Q. VVhich is the fourth?

A. VVhen it hath no respect, nor expresse difference of time.

Q. VVhen Participles are changed into Nounes, what are they called?

A. Nounes Participials.

Q. VVhat cases doe Participles gouerne when they are so changed into Nounes?

A. A Genitiue.

Q. Doe all Nounes Participials require a Genitiue case?

A. *Exosus*, *perosus*, *pertusus*, are accepted, and specially to be marked.

Q. VVhy?

A. Because though they seeme to bee Participles of the Passiue voyce, yet they commonly haue the Actiue signification, and doe gouerne an Accusatiue case.

M 2

* Q. Haue

a Yet Participles of Verbes Substantiuues, and of Verbes of calling, and the like, haue commonly a Nominat. case after them, though they had a Vocat. before them: as, *Salve primus omnium parens*, *pater appellat*, *O puer future bonus & doctus* though wee may make it by *Antiphrasis*.

Construction of Interiections.

Q. What cases doe Interiections require?

A. Some a Nominatiue, some a Dative, some an Accusatiue, some a Vocatiue.

Q. What Interiections require a Nominatiue case?

A. a O.

Q. What a Dative?

A. b *Hei* and *Veh*, or *ue*.

Q. What an c Accusatiue?

A. d *He* and *proh*.

Q. What a Vocatiue?

A. *Proh*, and sometimes *Ah*, *oh* and *heu*.

Q. Are not Interiections sometimes put absolutely, without case?

A. Yes: often.

a *Vah* hath also
a Nominatiue,
b *Hei* is found
both with a
Nominat. and
a Vocat. also
c *Hem astutias*.
Ter. *Hem tibi*
voluptatem. So
Apaga & cheu:
d *Heu* and *proh*
may sometime
haue a Nomi-
natiue case.

For the figuratiue construction differing from these rules, see the rules De figuris, after the end of the Latine Syntax: and more briefly, in Master Farnabees Tropes and Figures.

THE

THE POSING OF THE RULES, CALLED *Propria quæ Maribus.*

Generall rules of proper Names, and first
of proper Masculines.

Question.

How can you know what Gender a Noun is of?

A. I haue certaine rules at *Propria quæ maribus*, which teach me the Genders of Nounes.

Q. How can ye know by these rules?

A. First, I must looke, according to the order of my Accidence, whether it be a Substantiue or an Adiectiue: If it be a Substantiue, I haue my rule betwene *Propria* and *Adiectiua vnam*, &c.

Q. If it be a Substantiue, what must you looke for next?

A. Whether it be a Proper name, or a Common, called an Appellatiue.

Q. If it be a Proper name, what must you looke for then?

A. Whether it belong to the male kinde or female; that is, to the hee, or shee.

Q. If it be a Proper name belonging to the male kinde, what Gender is it?

A. The Masculine.

Q. Where is your rule?

A. *Propria quæ maribus tribuntur*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. Ah

A. All Proper names belonging to the male kinde, [or which were wont to goe vnder the names of hees] are the Masculine Gender.

* *Styx, Cocytus, Lethe*, are

Greeke words, and names of standing ponds or fennes, not

riuers, and so are of the Feminine Gender. * *Albula pota Deo*; *aqua* is vnderstood by *Synthesis*. So *tepedum Iader*, *flumen* is vnderstood: or else it is the Neuter, because it is a barbarous word vndeclined.

Q. How many kindes of proper Masculines haue you be-
longing to that Rule?

A. Fiue: Names of heathenish gods, men, * floods, moneths,

Proper Feminines.

Q. If it be a proper name, belonging to the female kinde,
or shees; what Gender must it be?

A. The Feminine.

Q. Where is your Rule?

A. *Propria femineum.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. All Proper names belonging to the female kinde, [or going vnder the names of shees] are the Feminine Gender.

Q. How many kindes of proper Feminines haue you belonging to that rule?

A. Fiue: names of Goddeffes, Women, Cities, Countries, Ilands.

Q. Are all names of Cities the Feminine Gender?

A. Yea, all; except two of the Masculine: as, * *Sulmo* and *Agragus*. Three of the Neuter: as, *Argos*, *Tybur*, *Praneste*: And one both Masculine and Neuter: as, *Anxur*.

Q. Where is your rule for those which are excepted?

A. *Excipienda tamen quedam.*

Generall rules of Appellatiues.

Q. But if your Noun bee none of these kindes of Proper names mentioned at *Propria que maribus*, but some Appellatiue or common name: how must you finde the Rule?

A. It

A. It is then either the name of a tree, or of some bird, beast, or fish, or of some other more common name; all which haue their speciall rules.

Q. Where is the rule for names of trees?

A. *Appellatiua arborum erant, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. All names of trees are of the Feminine Gender: except *spinus* and *oleaster*, of the Masculine; and *Siler*, *suber*, *thuis*, *robur* and *acer*, of the Neuter Gender.

Epicens.

Q. Here is the Rule for birds, beasts, and fishes?

A. *Sunt etiam volucrum.*

Q. What is the meaning?

A. The names of birds, beasts, and fishes, are the Epicene Gender.

Q. What is the common exception from all Nounes concerning their Gender?

A. *Omne quod exit in um.*

Q. What is the meaning of that?

A. That all Nounes Substantiues proper or common, ending in *um*, are the * Neuter Gender: so is euery Substantiue vndeclined.

* Q. Are all Substantiues ending in *um*, the Neuter Gender?

A. All, but names of men and b women: according to that rule of *Despanterius*: *Im neutrum ponet, hominum si propria talles.*

Q. But how shall the Gender be knowne in Epicens, and so in all other Appellatiues?

A. By the Genitiue case.

Q. By what rules?

A. *Dicta Epicensa quibus, &c.* And *Nam genus hic semper dignoscitur ex Genitiuo.*

Q. How by the Genitiue case?

A. By considering whether it increase or no; and if it increase, whether it increase sharp or flat; or as we may terme it more easily, long, or short.

Q. When is a Noun said to increase?

A. When it hath more syllables in the Genitive case, then in the Nominative: as, *virtus, virtutis*.

Q. How many speciall rules have you to know the Gender, by the increasing, or not increasing, of the Genitive case?

A. Three.

Q. Which be they?

A. The first is, *Nomen non crescens Genitium*,

The second: *Nomen crescentis penultima si Genitium syllaba acuta sonet, &c.*

The third: *Nomen crescentis penultima si Genitium sit gravis, &c.*

The first speciall Rule.

Q. What is the meaning of your first speciall Rule, *Nomen non crescens*?

A. Every Noun Substantive common, not ² increasing in the Genitive case ¹ singular, as the Feminine Gender; saving those excepted in the rules following.

Q. How many sorts have you excepted?

A. Some of the Masculine Gender, some of the Neuter, some of the Doubtfull, some of the Common of two.

Q. How many Rules have you of Masculines excepted, not increasing?

A. Four: 1. *Mascula nomina in a, &c.* 2. *Mascula Gracorum, &c.* 3. *Mascula item verres.* 4. *Mascula in er, seu venter.*

Q. VVhat meane you by *Mascula nomina in a dicuntur, &c.*?

A. Many names of offices of men ending in *a*, are the Masculine Gender; as, *Hic Scriba, a*, a scribe or a scriuener.

Q. VVhat is the meaning of the second Rule, *Mascula Gracorum, &c.*?

A. All Nounes of the ¹ first Declension in Greeke being made Latine Nounes, and ending in *as, es, or a*, are the Masculine Gender: as, *Hic Satrapas, a*, *hic Athletas, e*, or *athleta, a*, &c.

Q. VVhat is the meaning of the third Rule, *Mascula item verres*?

A. These

* *Aulai, aurai*, and the like do not increase properly, but by changing and resolving the diphthong *ai* into *ai* after the old manner. b This not increasing is meant of the Genit. singular onely, not Plurall.

c Some fewe are excepted: as, *Charta, Margarita, Cataphracta*, which are of the Feminine Gender.

A. These words are also the Masculine Gender; *verres, natalis, &c.*

Q. VVhat is the meaning of *Mascula in er, seu venter, &c.*?

A. Nounes Substantives ending in *er os*, or *us*, not increasing in the Genitive case, are the Masculine Gender: as, *hic venter ventris, hic logos gi, hic annus i.*

Q. Is there no exception from that rule *Mascula in er*?

A. Yes: *Feminei generis sunt mater, &c.*

Q. VVhat is the meaning of that rule?

A. That these words ending in *er os*, and ^d *us*, are the Feminine Gender, excepted from *Mascula in er, &c.* as, *Hec mater matris, &c.* so *ficus* of the fourth Declension put for a fig. And words ending in *us*, coming of Greeke words in *os*: as, *papyrus, &c.* with sundry other of the same kinde in *us*, coming of Feminines in Greeke.

Q. VVhere is your rule of Neuters not increasing?

A. *Neutrum nomen in e, &c.*

Q. VVhat is the meaning of that rule?

A. Every Noun ending in *e*, having *is* in the Genitive case; and every Noun ending in *on*, or in *um*, ^c not increasing; also *hippomanes, cacoethes, virius, pelagus*, are the Neuter Gender: *Vulgus* is the Masculine and Neuter.

Q. VVhere is your rule for Doubtfulls, not increasing?

A. *Incerti generis sunt talpa, &c.*

Q. VVhat is the meaning of that rule?

A. These words are of the doubtfull Gender; *talpa, dama, &c.* so *ficus* for a disease, making *fici* in the Genitive case, &c.

Q. VVhere is your rule for Commons not increasing?

A. *Compositum a verbo dans a, &c.*

Q. VVhat is the meaning of that rule?

A. Every compound Noun ending in *a*, being deriued of a Verbe, and not increasing, is the Common of two Genders: as, *Graingena*, being deriued of the Verbe *gigno, &c.* so are *senex auriga*, and the rest of that rule.

^d *Annus* for an old woman, is sometimesfold to make *annus* in the Genitive case singular, as if it were of the third declension, after the old manner. ^e *Insurandum*, doth not increase properly, that is, in the last word and last syllable; but onely in the first wherewith it is compounded.

The second special Rule.

Q. **V**Here is your second special Rule?

A. *Nomen crescentis penultima si Genitivi syllaba acuta sonet, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. Every Noun Substantive common, increasing sharp or long in the Genitive case, is the Feminine Gender; save those excepted in the rules following.

Q. What mean you by that, To increase sharp or long?

A. To have the last syllable but one, of the Genitive case increasing, to be lifted up in pronouncing, or to be pronounced

* So *Dos dotis*: long: as, * *Virtus virtutis*.

aut cotis, res rei:

pes pēi.

Dote fere in

Plant. sacmeti

to be false prin-

ted; fere for

fere or fere.

Q. How many chiefe exceptions have you from this Rule?

A. Foure: some words of the Masculine, some of the Neuter, some of the Doubtfull, some of the Common, are excepted.

Q. How many rules have you of acute or long Masculines excepted?

A. Three: *Mascula dicuntur monosyllaba, &c.* 2. *Mascula sunt etiam polysyllaba in n.* 3. *Mascula in er, or, & os.*

Q. What is the meaning of the first rule, *Mascula dicuntur, &c.*

A. These Nouns of one syllable increasing acute or long, are the Masculine Gender: as, *Sal, fel, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of *Mascula sunt etiam polysyllaba in n, &c.*?

A. All Nouns ending in *n*, being of more syllables than one, and increasing long in the Genitive case, are the Masculine Gender: as, *Hic Aearman, anis*. So all such words ending in *o*, signifying a body, or bodily things: as, *Leo, curculio*. So also *senio, terminio, sermo, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of the third rule, *Mascula in er, or, & os, &c.*

A. All Nouns ending in *er, or* and *os*, increasing sharpe or long, are the Masculine Gender: as, *creator, conditor, heros, ois*.

So

So all other words in that rule, and may ending in *dens*: as, *bi-dens*, with words compounded of *As, assis*: as, *Drodans, semis, Semissis, &c.*

Q. Have you no exception from these two last rules?

A. Yes? there are foure words excepted, which are of the feminine Gender (as *Syren, mulier, soror, uxor*) by *Sunt muliebri geniu, syren, &c.*

Q. Where is your rule for Neuters increasing sharpe or long?

A. *Sunt Neutra & hac monosyllaba, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These words of one syllable increasing sharp or long, are the Neuter Gender: as, *Mel, fel*. Also all words of more syllables ending in *al*, or in *ar*, increasing long: as, *Capital, Alia, laquear, &c.* Onely *Halec*, is of the Neuter and Feminine Gender: as, *Hac vel hoc halec*.

Q. Where is your rule for long Doubtfuls?

A. *Sunt dubia hac, python, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. These words increasing sharpe, are the Doubtfull Gender: as, *Python, scrobs, &c.* So *stirps* for a stump of a tree, and *calx* for a heele. Also *dies* a day; except that *dies* is onely the Masculine Gender, in the Plurall Number.

Q. Where is the rule of sharpe or long Commons?

A. *Sunt commune parens, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These words increasing sharpe, are the Common of two Genders: as, *Parens, author, &c.* And so the compounds of *frons*: as *bifrons*; with *custos* and the rest of the Rule.

The third and last special Rule.

Q. Give mee your third special Rule.

A. *Nomen crescentis penultima si Genitivi sit gravis, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. Every Noun Substantive Common, increasing flat

N 3

or

* So
Sextans.
Quadrās.
Triens.

Quincūx.
Septunx.
Denūx.
Dextans.

or short in the Genitiue case, is the Masculine Gender.

Q. What meane you by this, To increase flat?

A. To haue the last syllable, but one, pressed downe flat in the pronouncing: as, *Sanguis, sanguinis*.

Q. How many exceptions haue you from this Rule?

A. Foure: some Feminines are accepted, some Neuters, some Doubtfuls, some Commons.

Q. How many rules haue you of Feminines encreasing short?

A. Two: *Fœminæ Generis sūt hyperdissyllabon in do*; And *Gracula in as, vel in is, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of *Fœminæ generis sūt hyperdissyllabon, &c.*?

A. Euery Nounce of moe syllables then two, ending in a *do*, and making *dinis* in the Genitiue case (as *Dulcedo, dulcedinis*) and in *go*, making *ginis* (as, *compago compaginis*) if they increase short, are the Feminine Gender: so are *virgo, grando*, and the rest of that rule.

Quest. What is the meaning of *Gracula in as vel in is, &c.*

A. That Latine words ending in *as*, or in *is*; if they be made of Greeke words, and increasing short in the Genitiue case, are the Feminine Gender: as, *Lampas lampadis, iaspis iaspidis*. So *pecus, udis: forfex, cus, sapellæ, ilis*,^b and the rest of that rule.

Q. Where is your rule of short Neuters?

A. *Est neutrale genus, &c.*

Q. VVhat is the meaning of that rule?

A. All Nounes ending in *a*, signifying a thing without life, if they increase short, are the Neuter Gender: so all such Nounes ending in *n*, as *omen*, in *ar*, as *iubar*, in *ur*, as *secur*, in *us*, as *onus*, in *ut*, as *occiput*: Except *pecten* and *fursur*; which are the Masculine. And so all the rest of that rule are the Neuter Gender: as *Cadaver, verber, iter, &c.* and *pecus*, making *pe-*

Q. Giue the rule of short Doubtfuls.

A. *Sunt dubij generis cardo, margo, &c.*

Q. VVhat is the meaning of it?

A. These words increasing short, are the Doubtfull Gender:

der: *ascardo, margo, &c.*

Q. Giue the rule of short Commons.

A. *Communis generis sūt ista, &c.*

Q. VVhat is the meaning?

A. These words are the Common of two, increasing short: as, *vigil vigilis, &c.*

^d *Homo* and *ne-*
mo are some-
times found

in the Feminine Gender: as, *Scio neminem pererisse hic. Quia homo nata erat, Cicero. Nec uxor hominem sonat, O Deacerte, Virg.*

The generall Rule of Adiectiues.

Q. VV Here begins your rule for Adiectiues?

A. *Adiectiua unam, &c.*

Q. How many rules are there of them?

A. Fiue. 1. For all Adiectiues of one termination like *fœlix*. 2. for all of two terminations like *Tristis*. 3. for all of three terminations like *bonus*. 4. Adiectiues declined but with two Articles like Substantiues: 5. for Adiectiues of proper declining.

Q. Giue your rule for all Adiectiues of one termination like *Fœlix*.

A. *Adiectiua unam duntaxat, &c.*

Q. VVhat is the meaning of that Rule?

A. Adiectiues hauing but onely one word or termination in the Nominatiue case, that one word is of all three Genders: as, *Nom. Hic, hac & hoc fœlix*.

Q. Giue your rule for all Adiectiues of two terminations like *Tristis*.

A. *Sub gemina si uoce, &c.*

Q. VVhat is the meaning of that Rule?

A. If Adiectiues haue two words or terminations in the Nominatiue case, as *omnis* and *omne*; the first word as *omnis*, is the Common of two Genders, or the Masculine and the Feminine, the second as *omne* is the Neuter: as, *hic & hac omnis & hoc omne*.

Q. VVhat is your rule for all Adiectiues of three terminations, like *bonus, a, nmi*?

A. *At*

^a *Cupido* for
a greedy de-
fire, is some-
times vsed in
the Masculine
Gender; as

*Auriculus cu-
pido*: so when
there is allusi-
on to *Cupid*.

^b *Mulier* may
better bee re-

ferred to this
rule, because
it commonly
increaseth

short; and may
bee ioyned to

the end of the
rule thus, *Et*

mulier, nam-

que hac melius

sub classe loca-

tur.

^c *Iter* makes
itineris, in the
Genitiue, of

an old word
Spinther *coris*.

a tache or
clasp, may bee
referred hither

being of the
Neuter.

A. *At si tres variant voces.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. If Adiectiues haue three words or terminations in the Nominatiue case, as *Sacer, sacra, sacrum*; the first as *Sacer* is the Masculine, the second as *sacra* is the Feminine, the third as *sacrum* is the Neuter.

Q. Where is your rule for those Adiectiues which are declined like Substantiues, with two Articles onely?

A. *At sunt quæ flexu, &c.*

Q. Giue me the meaning of that rule.

A. These Adiectiues are Substantiues by declining, yet Adiectiues by nature and vse: as, *Hic & hac pauper, Gen. huius pauperis*: so *puer*, and the rest.

Q. But may not some of these be found in the Neuter Gender?

A. Yes; * sometimes; but more seldome.

Q. Giue your rules for those which haue a speciall kinde of declining.

A. *Hæc proprium quendam, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These words haue a speciall declining, differing somewhat from all examples in the Accidence.

Q. Shew me how.

A. Thus, *Hic campester; hæc campestris, hæc campestre*: or *hic & hæc campestris, & hæc campestre. Gen. huius campestris*. In the rest of the cases they are declined like *aristis*.

Q. What is the meaning of those last words, *Sunt quæ deficient, &c.*

A. That there are certaine other Adiectiues which are Defectiues: which shall be spoken of in another place, with some others.

Q. Where is that?

A. In the Heteroclits.

* *Dives, opus, sopes depositum, pauperis tuguri, ubere solo.*



POSING OF THE RVLES OF THE HETERO- CLITS, COMMONLY called, *Quæ Genus.*

Hetroclits.

Question.

H Aue you not some other Nounes, of another kinde of declining then those at *Propria quæmaribus*?

A. Yes: we haue sundry, in the rules which we call *Quæ Genus.*

Q. What are those Nounes tearmed properly?

A. Hetroclits.

Q. What meane you by Hetroclits?

A. Nounes of another manner of declining; that is, Nounes declined other wise then the ordinary manner.

How many generall kindes are there of Hetroclits?

A. three: *Variatio generis, defectio, redundancia*: that is, such as change their Gender or Declining. Secondly, such as want some case or Number. Thirdly, such as haue ouermuch in declining.

Q. Where are these set downe together?

A. In the two first verses of *Quæ genus.*

Q. Shew me how.

A. first, these words, *Quæ genus aut flexum variant*, doe note those that vary. Secondly, these words *quæcumque nominis ritum deficient*, doe signifie the defectiues. Thirdly, these words, *superantæ*, doe signifie those which redound or haue too much.

Heteroclits varying their Gender.

Q. VV Here begin your Rules for those which vary their Gender and declining?

A. *Hec genus ac partim, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of the Rule?

A. These words change their Gender and declining.

Q. How many sorts have you of these?

A. Sixe, set downe in three generall rules.

Q. Name the sorts.

A. First, some of the Feminine Gender in the Singular Number, and the Neuter in the Plurall. Secondly, Neuters in the Singular Number, Masculines and Neuters in the Plurall. Thirdly, Neuters Singular, Masculines onely in the Plurall. Fourthly, Neuters Singular, Feminines Plurall. Fifthly, Masculines Singular, Neuters Plurall. Sixtly, Masculines Singular, Masculines and Neuters Plurall.

Q. Where is your rule for Feminines Singular, Neuters Plurall?

* Hoc Pergamō
is a Greeke
word, Pergamū
is found in
Plautus in the
Neuter,
Stock.

A. * *Pergamus infelix, &c. Singula fœminineis, neutra pluralia gaudens.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule.

A. These two words, *Pergamus* and *Supellex*, are the Feminine Gender in the Singular Number, the Neuter in the Plurall: as, *Hac Pergamus, pergami*; In the Plurall, *Hac pergama, horum pergamorum*: so *hac supellex. Plur. hac supellectilia.*

Q. Give your rules for Neuters Singular, Masculines and Neuters Plurall?

A. *Dat prior his numerus, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These foure words, *Rastrum, frænum, filum, and Capistrum*, are of the Neuter Gender in the Singular Number, Masculine and Neuter in the Plurall: as, *hoc Rastrum, Plur. his rastris vel hac rastra, &c.*

Q. Where

Q. Where is the rule for Neuters Singular, which are Masculines onely in the Plurall?

A. *Sed andi: Mascula dantaxat cœlos, &c.*

Q. Give me the meaning of that rule.

A. *Cœlum* and *Argos* are the Neuter Gender in the singular Number, and the Masculine onely in the Plurall: as, *Hoc cœlum, Plural. hi cœli, tantum: so hoc Argos, Plural. Argi.*

Q. Where is the rule for Neuters Singular, Feminines Plurall?

A. *Nundinum & hinc epulum, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning?

A. That these three, *Nundinum, epulum, balneum*, are Neuters in the singular Number, and Feminines onely in the Plurall.

Q. Are none of these the Neuter Gender in the Plurall Number?

A. The Poet *Juvenal* hath *Balnea* in the Plurall Number.

Q. Give me the rule for Masculines Singular, Neuters Plurall.

A. *Hec maribus dantur, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that?

A. These eight words are Masculines Singular, Neuters Plurall: to wit, *Menalus, Dyndimus, Ismarus, Tartarus, Taygetus, Tanarus, Massicus, Gargarus.*

Q. Where is the rule of the Masculines Singular, Masculines and Neuters Plurall?

A. *At numerus genus his dabit, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning.

A. These foure words, *Sibilus, iocus, locus, auernus*, are of the Masculine Gender in the Singular Number, Masculine and Neuter in the Plurall.

Defectives.

Q. VV Here begin your rules for the Heteroclits, called Defectives?

A. *Que sequitur manca, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. All these sorts of nouns following, are lame [or defective] in Number or in Case.

Q. Rehearse the severall sorts of Defectives, as they are set downe in your booke, before the rules or in the margents.

A. Aptots, Monoptots, Diptots, Triptots, Nounes wanting the Nominatiue and Vocatiue. Nounes wanting the Vocatiue case onely: Propers wanting the Plurall Number: Neuters singular wanting certaine cases in the Plurall: Appellatiues Masculines wanting the Plurall: Feminines wanting the Plurall: Neuters wanting the Plurall: Masculines wanting the Singular: Feminines wanting the Singular: Neuters wanting the Singular.

Aptots.

Q. **VV** Hich are those which you call Aptots?

A. Such as haue no severall case, but are alike in all cases.

Q. Where is the rule of them?

A. *Que nullum variant casum, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These words vary no case, and are therefore called Ap-

^a *Frit*, the light come in the toppe of the eare: *Git*, the herbe *Nigella Romana*: *Tax*, a yerke or sound of a lash or of a whippe, are also Aptots. ^b *Pondo* is vsed both in the singular and Plurall. ^c *Tempe* in the Neuter Gender, and Plurall number of the sixth Declension of the Contractions in Greeke, as, *Teichea*, *Teiche*: so it makes a long in the rule, *Sic Tempe, tot, quot, &c.* as, *Theffala Tempe*. ^d *Ambo* and *duo* are found to be of all Genders and Cases vndeclined, as *duo* in Greeke.

Q. Haue these no number?

A. Yes: *Fas, nil, nihil, instar, cornu, genu, gnumi*, are of the Singular Number vndeclined. ^b *Frugi*, both Singular and Plurall vndeclined. ^c *Tempe* of the Plurall vndeclined. *Tot, quot*, and all numbers from three to a hundred (as, ^d *Quatuor, quin-* *que, &c.*) are the Plurall number vndeclined.

^a *Frit*, the light come in the toppe of the eare: *Git*, the herbe *Nigella Romana*: *Tax*, a yerke or sound of a lash or of a whippe, are also Aptots. ^b *Pondo* is vsed both in the singular and Plurall. ^c *Tempe* in the Neuter Gender, and Plurall number of the sixth Declension of the Contractions in Greeke, as, *Teichea*, *Teiche*: so it makes a long in the rule, *Sic Tempe, tot, quot, &c.* as, *Theffala Tempe*. ^d *Ambo* and *duo* are found to be of all Genders and Cases vndeclined, as *duo* in Greeke.

Q. Are

Q. Are none of these declined in either Number?

A. Yes; *Cornu* and *Genu*, with others ending in *n*, are declined wholly in the Plurall Number.

Q. How decline you *fas*, and the rest of the Singular number?

A. *Sing. Hoc Fas inuariabile.*

Q. How decline you words in *n*, as, *Cornu*.

A. *Hoc cornu inuariabile in Sing. Plur. Hac cornua, horum cornuum, his cornibus, &c.*

Q. Decline *Tempe*.

A. *Plur. Hac Tempe inuariabile.*

Q. How decline you *Tot*, and those of the Plurall Number? This is the vsu-

A. *Plur. Tot inuariabile: or, Hi, he, & hec Tot innar: so Hi, all manner. ha, & hec quatuor, innar, &c.*

Monoptots.

Q. **VV** Hich call you Monoptots?

A. Such words as are found in one oblique case.

Q. What meane you by an oblique case?

A. Any besides the Nominatiue and the Vocatiue.

Q. Giue your rule for Monoptots.

A. *Estque Monoptoton, &c.*

Q. What meane you by it?

A. These words ^a *Noctū, natū, iussū, iniussū, astū, promptū, permissū*, are of the Ablatiue case Singular. *Astū* is read also in the Plurall Number. *Inscias* is found onely in the Accusatiue case Plurall. ^a *Noctū* is found of the Feminine Gender for *noctē*.

Q. Decline *Noctū*.

A. *Ablat. Hoc Noctū*; so the rest.

Q. Decline *Inscias*.

A. *Accus. Has inscias.*

Diptots.

Q. **VV** Hat words doe you call Diptots?

A. Such haue but two cases.

Q 3

Q. Giue

Q. Give the rule.

A. *Sunt Diptota quibus, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of the rule.

A. These words haue but only two cases in the singular number, *foris foree, spontis sponte, plus plaris, ingeris ingere, verberis verbere, tantundem tantidem, impetis impete, vicem vico*. These haue two in the Plurall number, *repetundarum repetundis, suppetias suppetias*.

Q. Haue none of those words of the Singular number, all the cases of the Plurall number?

A. Yes: these foure, *verberis, vicem, plus* and *ingere*.

Q. Give the rule for them.

A. *Verberis, atque vicem, sic plus, &c.*

Triptots.

Q. What words doe you call Triptots?

A. Such as haue but three cases in the Singular number.

Q. Give the rule.

A. *Tres quibus inflectis, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These two words *a precis* and *opis*, haue but three cases in the Sing. number: as, *precis, precem, prece*; *opis, opem, ope*: *fugis* and *ditionis* want only the Nominatiue and Vocatiue, and *vis* is seldome *vis* cominonly wanteth the Datiue: but they all haue the Plurall number whole.

Q. Give your rule for those which want the Vocatiue case.

A. *Quaeretur, ut qui, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. All Relatiues, Interrogatiues, Distributiues, Indefinites, and all Pronounes, besides *tu, meus, noster* and *nostras*, do lacke the Vocatiue case.

Q. Give

Q. Give your Rules of Proper Names, wanting the Plurall Number.

A. *Propria cuncta notes, quibus, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. This shortly: All Proper names, names of graine [or corne] things reckned by waight, herbes, moist things, metals, doe naturally and commonly want the Plurall number.

Q. But may not Proper names sometimes haue the Plurall number?

A. Yes: but not properly, that is, not when they are taken for proper names; but when they are taken for Appellatiues or common Nounes: Or when there are moe of the same name.

Q. Shew me how by example.

A. As, when *Catonas* are taken for wise men, such as *Cato* was: *Decij* put for valiant men, such as *Decius* was: *Macenates* put for worthy Noblemen, such as *Macenas* was; then they are in the Plurall Number. Or, when there are sundry called *Decius*, or by any the like name.

Q. Give the rule for this exception.

A. *Est ubi pluralem retinent, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that?

A. These sometimes haue the Plurall Number, sometimes they want it.

Q. Give your rule of Neuters Singular, wanting certaine cases in the Plurall.

A. ** Ordea, farra, forum, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These Neuters, *Hordeum, far, forum, mel, mulsum, defrutum, ibus*, haue onely three cases in the Plurall Number: that is, the Nominatiue, Accusatiue, and Vocatiue.

Q. Decline *Hordeum*.

A. Sing. Nom. *hoc hordeum*, Gen. *huius hordei*. Plur. Nom. *haec hordea*, Accus. *hordea*, Voc. *hordea*.

* *Hordea*,
This rule is set
for an excepti-
on from Pro-
pria cuncta
notes.

Q. Give your rule of Appellatiues Masculines wanting the Plurall Number.

A. *Hof-*

Q. Giue the rule.

A. *Sunt Diptota quibus, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of the rule.

A. These words haue but only two cases in the singular number, *for forte, spontis sponte, plus pluri, ingeris ingere, verberis verberare, tantundem tantidem, impetis impete, vicem vice*. These haue two in the Plurall number, *repetundarum repetundis, suppetia suppetias*.

Q. Haue none of those words of the Singular number, all the cases of the Plurall number?

A. Yes: these foure, *verberis, vicem, plus and ingere*.

Q. Giue the rule for them.

A. *Verberis, atque vicem, sic plus, &c.*

Triptots.

Q. **V**hat words doe you call Triptots?

A. Such as haue but three cases in the Singular number.

Q. Giue the rule.

A. *Tres quibus inflectis, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These two words *a precis* and *opis*, haue but three cases in the Sing. number: as, *precis, precem, prece; opis, opem, ope*: *fugis* and *ditionis* want only the Nominatiue and Vocatiue, and *vis* is seldome *vis* commonly wanteth the Datiue: but they all haue the Plurall number whole.

Q. Giue your rule for those which want the Vocatiue case.

A. *Quaerunt, ut qui, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. All Relatiues, Interrogatiues, Distributiues, Indefinites, and all Pronounes, besides *tu, meus, noster* and *nostras*, do lacke the Vocatiue case.

Q. Giue

Q. Giue your Rules of Proper Names, wanting the Plurall Number.

A. *Propria cuncta notes, quibus, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. This shortly: All Proper names, names of graine [or corne] things reckned by waight, herbes, moist things, metals, doe naturally and commonly want the Plurall number.

Q. But may not Proper names sometimes haue the Plurall number?

A. Yes: but not properly, that is, not when they are taken for proper names; but when they are taken for Appellatiues or common Nounes: Or when there are moe of the same name.

Q. Shew me how by example.

A. As, when *Catonēs* are taken for wise men, such as *Cato* was: *Decij* put for valiant men, such as *Decius* was: *Macenates* put for worthy Noblemen, such as *Macenas* was; then they are in the Plurall Number. Or, when there are sundry called *Decius*, or by any the like name.

Q. Giue the rule for this exception.

A. *Est ubi pluralem retinent, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that?

A. These sometimes haue the Plurall Number, sometimes they want it.

Q. Giue your rule of Neuters Singular, wanting certaine cases in the Plurall.

A. ** Ordea, farra, forum, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These Neuters, *Hordeum, far, forum, mel, mulsum, defrutum, thus*, haue onely three cases in the Plurall Number: that is, the Nominatiue, Accusatiue, and Vocatiue.

Q. Decline *Hordeum*.

A. Sing. Nom. *hoc hordeum*, Gen. *huius hordei*. Plur. Nom. *haec bordea*, Accus. *hordea*, Voc. *hordea*.

* *Hordea*.

This rule is set for an exception from *Propria cuncta notes*.

Q. Giue your rule of Appellatiues Masculines wanting the Plurall Number.

A. *Hof.*

A. *Hesperus & vesper, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. These Masculines, *Hesperus, vesper, pontus, sinus, finus, penus, sanguis, ather*, and *nemo* (which is of the common of two Genders) doe want the Plurall Number.

* Q. Hath *Nemo* all the cases in the Singular Number?

A. It is seldome read in the Genitiue or Vocatiue: according to that rule of *Despauterius*; *Nemo caret Genio quinto, numeroque secundo*: *Nemo* wants the Genitiue, and Vocatiue Singular, and the Plurall Number.

Q. Giue your rule of Feminines, wanting the Plurall Number.

A. *Singula Femininei generis, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These Feminines doe commonly want the Plurall Number; *Pubes, salus, talio, indoles, tussis, pax, bnum, lues, sitis, faga, quies, cholera, fauces, bilis, fenestra, iumentum*. But *Scholes* and *labe* haue the Nominatiue, Accusatiue and Vocatiue in the Plurall Number: and so haue all Nounes of the fift Declension: except *res, species, facies, acies*, and *dies*; which haue the Plurall Number whole.

Q. Are there no other Feminines wanting the Plurall Number?

A. Yes: names of vertues and vices doe commonly want the Plurall Number: as, *Stultitia, inuidia, sapientia, desidia*, and many other words like.

Q. Giue your Rule of Neuters wanting the Plurall.

A. *Necliter hic Neutris, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. These Neuters want the Plurall number; *Delicium, senium, lethum, canum, salum, barathrum, virum, vitrum, viscum, penum, infistum, miltum, aur, lac, gluten, balac, gela, solium, inbar*.

Q. Giue

* *Halec*, as it is the Feminine, hath *baleces* in the Plurall Number. *Hor.*

Q. Giue me your Rule of Masculines wanting the Singular Number.

A. *Mascula sunt tantum, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of it.

A. These Masculines doe want the Singular Number; *Manes, maiores, cancelli, liberi, antes, menses*, being taken for an issue of blood, *lemures, fasti, minores, natales, penates*; with certaine proper names of places, of the Plurall Number: as, *Gabii, Lorici*, and the like.

Q. Giue your rule for Feminines wanting the Singular Number.

A. *Hae sunt Femininei generis, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of it.

A. These Feminines want the Singular Number; *Exuviae, phalera*, and so the rest. So *plaga* signifying nets, with *valua, diuitia, nuptia, lactes*, and names of Cities which are of the Feminine Gender, and Plurall Number: as, *Thebe, Athena*, and the like.

Q. Giue your Rule for Neuters wanting the Singular.

A. *Rariis hac primo, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of the Rule.

A. These Neuters want the Singular Number; *Mania, resqua, praecordia, iustia, arma, mapalia, bellaria, munia, castra, iustia, sponsalia, rostra, crepandia, cunabula, extra, offata*: also the feasts of the heathenish gods: as, *Bacchanalia*, and the like.

Hetroclits, called *Redundantia*.

Q. Giue your Rules for those words which redound, or which haue more in declining than Nounes haue commonly.

A. *Hae quasi luxuriant, &c.*

Q. How many rules haue you of them?

A. Fiue: First, of such words as are of diuers terminati-

ons, declining and Genders. Secondly, such as haue two Accusatiue cases. Thirdly, such as haue diuers terminations, and some of them diuers declinings in the same sense and Gender. Fourthly, such as are of the fourth and second declension. Fifthly, Adiectiues of diuers terminations and declining.

Q Where is your rule for those which are of diuers Terminations Declining and Gender?

A. *Hac quasi luxurians, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of that rule.

A. These Substantiues haue diuers Terminations, Declining and Genders: as, *Hic tonitrus hoc tonitru, hic clypeus hoc clypeum, hic baculus hoc baculum, hic sensus hoc sensum, hic tignum hoc tignum; hoc tapetum ti, hoc tapeteteris, and hic tapes etis; hic punctus hoc punctum, hoc sinapi inuariabile, hac sinapis, hic sinus hoc sinum, hac menda hoc mendum, hic viscus hoc viscum, hoc cornu inuariabile, hoc cornum and hic cornus, hic euentus hoc euentum,* and many other like vnto them.*

* As, Rete and
reus, ferduellus
and perduellis,
pecus, iudis, and

pecus oris, and pecu, inuariabile. Fames, is and ei, artus, us, and artu, inuariabile, artus, um, in the Plurall. Problema and Problematum, dogma, sibema, ibema: Schema, atis, and scema, a: so pascha, atis, and pascha, a: Iuger, and iugerum, i, and Iuger, is, and iugeris, is. So, Labium and labia, eum, and eus, nasus and nsum, collas and collum, uterus and uerum. Hic gustur and hoc guttur: Physis, is, and, Physis Physis, by Syneresis Physis, i, and by contraction Physis, of Physis, of the third Declension of the contracte in Greeke; like Basileus. So are Asbili, Orontis, Atbati, when they are vsed in the Genitiue case, as they are oft; as is manifest by the Adiectiues agreeing with them in the Genitiue.

Q. Giue your rule of those which haue two Accusatiue cases.

A. *Sed tibi praterea, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of the Rule.

A. Certaine Greeke words, when they are made Latine

* These are sel. words, haue two Accusatiue cases; one of the * Latine, another of the Greeke: as, *Hic panther eris, Accusatiue hunc pantherem vel panthera; so crater, is, Accusatiue hunc craterem, vel case in Latine: cratera: cassis, idis, Accusat. hanc cassidem vel cassida; ether, etherem vel athera.*

Q. May not other Substantiues bee made of the Greeke Accusatiue case?

A. Yes.

A. Yes: of *panthera* may bee made *hac panthera panthera.*

Q. Where is your Rule for those which haue diuers terminations in the Nominatiue case, in the same sense and Gender?

A. *Vertitur his rebus, sensus, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of that rule.

A. These words haue diuers Nominatiue cases, and some of them sundry declinings, keeping the same sense and Gender: as, * *Hic Gibbus bi, and gibber eris, hic cucumis vel cucumer cucumeris, hac stipis stipis, and hac stipis is, hic vel hac cinis cineris, and ciner cineris, hic vomis vel vomer vomeris, hac scobis vel scobis is, hic vel hac puluis vel puluer eris, hic & hac puber vel pubes eris.*

* Pubus, eri,
puer, eri: nubes,
and n. bu.

Hac pubes, is.

Q. What other words haue you belonging to this Rule?

A. Words ending in *or*, and in *os*: as, *Hic honor and honoris oris; hoc ador and ados adoris: so hac apes and apis is, hac plebs and plebis is.*

Q. Are there not other Nounes also belonging to this Rule?

A. Yes, many coming of Greeke words: as, *Hic delphin inis, and delphinus i, hic elephas ti, and elephantus ti, hic congrus vel conger i, hic Meleagrus vel Meleager i, hic Tenuus and Tencer i: so, many other like.*

Q. Giue your Rule for those that change their Declension.

A. *Hac simul & quarti, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These Nounes are of the second and fourth Declension: as, *lanrus, quercus, pinus, ficus, colus, pennus, cornus,* (when it signifies a dog-tree) *lacus and domus.*

Q. Decline *lanrus*.

A. *Hac lanrus, Gen. lanri vel lanrus, &c. so the rest.*

P 2

Q. Where

Tumulus, vna-
tus, gemitus, se-
natus, are found
also of the se-
cond Declensi-
on. So annus, us,
and annus, annus.

Q. Where is your rule for Adiectives of diuers declinings and endings?

A. *Et qualuxuriant, sunt, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. There are certaine Adiectives which haue two manner of endings and declinings: and especially those which come of these words; *Arma, inguit, uermus somnus, clium, animus, limus, frannus, cera, bacillum.*

Q. How doe these end?

A. Both in *us*, and in *is*: as, *inermus*, and *inermis*, comming of *arma*.

Q. How are these declined?

A. Ending in *us*, they are declined like *bonus*; in *is*, like *tristis*: as, *inermus, a, um*; and *hic & haec inermis & haec inermis.*

THE



THE POSING OF THE RULES OF THE VERBES, CALLED *As in praesenti.*

Question.



What are the Rules of Verbes for?

A. For the Preterperfect tenses and Supines of Verbes.

Q. In what order are those rules of the Verbs placed?

A. First, common Preterperfect tenses of simple Verbs ending in *o*. Secondly, Preterperf. tenses of compound Verbes. Thirdly, Supines of simple Verbes. Fourthly, Supines of compound Verbes. Fifthly, Preterperfect tenses of Verbes in *ar*. Sixthly, Verbes hauing two Preterperfect tenses. Seventhly, Preterperfect tenses of Verbes Neuter Passiues. Eighthly, Verbes borrowing their Preterperfect tense. Ninthly, Verbes wanting their Preterperfect tense. Tenthly, Verbes lacking their Supines.

Q. For the Preterperfect tenses of simple Verbes ending in *e*, what order is kept?

A. According to the order of the foure Coniugations. First, Verbes of the first Coniugation, like *Amo*. Secondly, Verbes of the second Coniugation, like *Dorco*. Thirdly, Verbes of the third Coniugation, like *Lego*. Fourthly, Verbes of the fourth Coniugation, like *Audio*.

Of the common Preterperfect tense of
simple Verbes of the first Coniugation.

Q. Give your Rule for all simple Verbes ending in *a*, of the first Coniugation like *Amo*.

A. As in *praesenti perfectum*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. That Verbes of the first Coniugation, hauing *a* in the Present tense, as, *Amo amas*, will haue *ani* in the Preterperfect tense like *amani*: as, *No, nas, nani*, except *laño lanas* which makes *laui*, not *lanani*; so *inno inni*: and *nexo, seco, neco, mico, plico, frico, domo, tono, sono, crepo, veto, cubo*, which make *ui*: as, *nexo as, ui*. Also *do das*, which makes *dedi*, and *sto, stat, steti*.

The second Coniugation.

Q. Here is your Rule for Verbes of the second Coniugation like *Doceo*?

A. Es in *praesenti perfectum*, &c.

Q. Give the meaning of that rule.

A. Verbes of the second Coniugation, hauing *e* in the present tense like *doceo, doces*, will haue *ui* in the Preterperfect tense like *docui*: as, *Nigreo nigres nigui*.

Q. Haue you no exceptions from this rule?

A. Yes: my booke seemes to make six.

Q. What is the first?

A. *Inbeo excipe inssi*, &c.

Q. Give the meaning of it.

A. These Verbes are first excepted; *Inbeo* which makes *inssi*, not *inbui*; *sorbeo* hauing *sorbui* and *sorpsi*, *mulceo mulsi*, *luceo luxi*, *sedeo sedi*, *video vidi*, *prandeo prandi*, *strideo stridi*.

Q. What is the second exception?

A. *Quatnor his infra*, &c.

Q. Give

Q. Give the meaning of that rule.

A. That the first syllabe of the Preterperf. tense is doubled in these foure Verbes; *Pendeo* making *pependi*, *mordeo* *memordi* and *di*, *spondeo* *pospondi*, *tondeo* *totondi*. *Memordi* and *pospondi* are out of vse.

Q. What is the third exception?

A. *L vel R ante geo, si stet*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. If *l* or *r* be set before *geo*, *geo* must be turned into *si*, in the Preterperfect tense: as, *urgeo ursi*, *mulgeo mulsi*, and *mulxi*. These ending in *geo*, make *xi*: as, *Frigeo frixi*, *lugeo luxi*, *augeo auxi*.

Q. What is the fourth exception?

A. *Dat fleo fles, fleti*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. These Verbes in *leo* make *vi*, in the Preterperfect: as, *Fleo fleti*, *Lco leni*, and the compounds of *Leo*: as, *deleo delen*, *sopleo pleni*, and *neo neni*.

Q. What is the fift exception?

A. *A maneo mansi*, &c.

Q. Give the meaning.

A. *Maneo* makes *mansi*; *sotorqueo tor**si*, and *habeo h**asi*.

Q. What is the last exception?

A. *Ve**o* *fit vi*, &c.

Q. Give the meaning of it.

A. Verbes ending in *Ve* make *vi*: as, *ferueo ferui*; except *niveo* and *conniveo* comming of it, which make both *nivi* and *nixi*. To which may be ioyned *cice* making *civi*, and *vicio vievi*.

The third Coniugation.

Q. Here begin your rules for Verbes of the third Coniugation like *Lego*?

A. *Tertia praeteritum formabit*, &c.

Q. Haue these any common ending of the Preterperfect tense, as the Verbes of the first and second Coniugation haue?

A. No: but so many seuerall terminations as they haue of their Present tense, so many kindes of Preterperfect tenses haue

Of the common Preterperfect tense of
simple Verbes of the first Coniugation.

Q. Give your Rule for all simple Verbes ending in *e*, of the first Coniugation like *Amo*.

A. As in *presenti perfectum*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. That Verbes of the first Coniugation, hauing *as* in the Present tense, as, *Amo amas*, will haue *ani* in the Preterperfect tense like *amani*: as, *No, nas, nani*, except *lano lanas* which makes *lani*, not *lanani*; so *inno inni*: and *nexo, seco, neco, mico, plico, frico, domo, sono, sono, crepo, veto, cubo*, which make *ni*: as, *nexo as, ni*. Also *do das*, which makes *dedi*, and *sto, stas, steti*.

The second Coniugation.

Q. Here is your Rule for Verbes of the second Coniugation like *Doceo*?

A. Es in *presenti perfectum*, &c.

Q. Give the meaning of that rule.

A. Verbes of the second Coniugation, hauing *es* in the present tense like *doceo, doces*, will haue *ui* in the Preterperfect tense like *docui*: as, *Nigreo nigres nigriui*.

Q. Haue you no exceptions from this rule?

A. Yes: my booke seemes to make six.

Q. What is the first?

A. *Inbeo excipe iussi*, &c.

Q. Give the meaning of it.

A. These Verbes are first excepted; *Inbeo* which makes *iussi*, not *inbui*; *torbeo* hauing *torbui* and *torpsi*, *mulceo mulsi*, *luceo luxi*, *sedeo sedi*, *video vidi*, *prandeo prandi*, *strideo stridi*.

Q. What is the second exception?

A. *Quatuor hic infra*, &c.

Q. Give

Q. Give the meaning of that rule.

A. That the first syllabe of the Preterperf. tense is doubled in these foure Verbes; *Pendeo* making *pendi*, *mordeo* *morordi*, *spondeo* *spondi*, *tordeo* *torordi*. *Morordi* and *spondi* are out of vse.

Q. What is the third exception?

A. *L vel R ante geo, si stet*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. If *l* or *r* be set before *geo*, *geo* must be turned into *si*, in the Preterperfect tense: as, *urgeo urxi*, *mulgeo mulsi*, and *mulxi*. These ending in *geo*, make *xi*: as, *Frigeo frixi*, *lugeo luxi*, *augeo auxi*.

Q. What is the fourth exception?

A. *Dat fleo fles, fleti*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. These Verbes in *leo* make *vi*, in the Preterperfect: as, *Fleo fleti*, *Leo leni*, and the compounds of *Leo*: as, *deleo delen*, *sopleo pleni*, and *neo neni*.

Q. What is the fifth exception?

A. *A maneo mansi*, &c.

Q. Give the meaning.

A. *Maneo* makes *mansi*; *torqueo torxi*, and *habeo haxi*.

Q. What is the last exception?

A. *Veio fit vi*, &c.

Q. Give the meaning of it.

A. Verbes ending in *Veio* make *vi*: as, *ferueo ferui*; except *niveo* and *conniveo* comming of it, which make both *nivi* and *nixi*. To which may be ioyned *ciceo* making *civi*, and *vieo vievi*.

The third Coniugation.

Q. Here begin your rules for Verbes of the third Coniugation like *Lego*?

A. *Tertia prateritum formabit*, &c.

Q. Haue these any common ending of the Preterperfect tense, as the Verbes of the first and second Coniugation haue?

A. No: but so many seuerall terminations as they haue of their Present tense, so many kindes of Preterperfect tenses haue

Lano and so
acert excep-
d, may seeme
huc beene
metimes of
ie third Con-
iugation.
they make
e Preterper-
fite very sel-
me in *ani*,
ough some-
ne some of
um are
indio: as,
ani, Plant.

idere, fer-
cauere, are
eximes
as if of
hird Con-
iugation. *Frigeo*
also frigit
ie Preter-
fite tense,
o refrigit.

haue they.

Q. What is then the meaning of that rule, *Tertia prateritum, &c.*

A. That Verbes of the third Coniugation, forme their Preterperfect tense, according to the termination of the Present tense : as in the rules following.

Q. How can you know the right Preterperfect tense and rule by those Rules?

A. I must mark how the Verbe ends, whether in *bo, co, do*, or any of the rest ; according to the order of the letters, and as they stand in my booke : and so shall I finde my rule.

Q. If your Verbe end in *bo* in the Present tense, how doth it make the Preterperfect tense?

A. By changing *bo* into *bi* ; as *Lambo lambi* ; except *scribo*, which makes *scripsi, nubo nupsi*, and *cumbo cubui*.

Q. Giue the rule.

A. *Bo* fit *bi*, vt *Lambo lambi*, &c.

Q. Tell me shortly the meaning of euery of those rules in order.

1. What is *co* turned into?

A. *Co* is turned into *ci* : as, *vinco vici* ; except *parco*, which maketh both *peperci* and *parsi*, *dico dixi*, and *duco duxi*.

Q. What is *do* made in the Preterperfect tense?

A. *Di* : as *mando mandi*. But *finde* makes *fidi*, *fundo fudi*, *tundo tutudi*, *pendo pependi*, *tendo tetendi*, *pedo pepedi* ; so *cado cecidi*, and *cado*, to beat, *cecidi*.

Cedo to giue place makes *cessi* ; so all these Verbes, *vado, rado, lado, ludo, dinido, trudo, claudio, plando, rodo*, make their Preterperfect tense in *si*, not in *di* : as, *vado vasi*, &c.

Q. What is *go* made in the Preterperfect tense?

A. *Go* is made *xi* : as *iungo iunxi* : except *r* be set before *go* ; for then it is turned into *si* : as, *spargo sparsi*. But these Verbes ending in *go*, make *gi* : as, *lego legi*, *ago egi*, *tango tetigi*, *pungo punxi*, *pingo* ; *pungo*, when it signifieth to make a couenant, will haue *pepegi* ; but when it signifieth to ioyne, it will haue *pegi*, and when it signifieth to sing, it will haue *panxi*.

Q. What is *ho* made?

A. *Ho* is made *xi* : as, *traho traxi*, and *uoho vexi*.

Q. What

Q. What is *Lo* made?

A. *Lo* is made *ui* : as, *colo colui* ; but *psallo* with *p*, and *sallo* *Excello excellui*, without *p*, doe both make *li*, not *ui* : as, *psallo psalli*. Also *uello* *Percello* in *Te-* makes *velli* and *vulsi*, *sallo sefelli* ; *cello*, signifying to breake, *ce-* *rence* makes *cali*, and *pello pepuli*. *perculsi* ; vnles it be printed false for *percuss-*

Q. What is *Mo* made?

A. *ui* : as, *vomo vomui*. But *emo* makes *emi*. And *como, promo*, sit of *percussio*. *demo, tremo*, make *psi* : as, *como compsi*, &c.

Q. What is *No* made in the Preterperfect tense?

A. *Vi* : as, *sino sinui* ; except *tenno* which makes *tempsi*, *sterno stransi*, *sperno spreui*, *lino* which makes *leni*, and sometimes *lini* *Posui* for *posui* and *lini*, *cerno* making *creni* : *gigno* makes *genui*, *pono posui*, *cano* and *occidui* for *occidui* are out of vse.

Q. What is *Po* made?

A. *Psi* : as, *Scalpo scalpui* ; except *rumpe* which makes *rupi*, *strepo strepi*, and *crepo crepui*.

Q. What is *quo* turned into?

A. *Qui* : as, *Linquo liqui* ; except *coquo*, that makes *coxi*.

Q. What is *ro* made?

A. *Vi* : as, *Sero* to plant or sowe, *seui* ; but in other significations it makes *serui* : *verro* makes *verri* and *verui*, *uro uissi*, *gero gessi*, *quaro quasui*, *tero triui*, *curro curui*.

Q. What is *so* made?

A. *Vi* : as, *Accerso accersui* ; so *arcesso*, *incesso*, *laccio* : but *capezzo* makes *capepsi* and *capepsiui*, *facezzo* *facepsi*, *viso visi*, and *pinto pinsui*.

Q. What is *sco* made?

A. *Vi* : as, *Pasco pasi* ; but *posce* makes *pospsi*, *disco didici*, *quinsco quexi*.

Q. What is *to* made?

A. *Ti* : as, *Verto verti* ; but *sisto*, signifying to make to stand, will haue *stui* : so *sterto* hath *stertui*, *meto metui*. Words ending in *cto* will haue *exi* : as, *Flecto flexi* ; but *peto*, makes *pexui* and *pexi*, and *necto nexui* and *nexi*. *Mitto* makes *mihi*, *peto* hath *petui* and *petini*.

Q. What is *vo* made?

A. *Vi* : as, *Voluo volui* ; but *uino* makes *vixi*, *nexo* hath *nexui*, and *texo texui*.

Q.

Q. What

Parcius is out of vse, so *sciscidi* and *scindidi* of *scindo*.

Tergeo and *sugeo* are found for *tergo* and *sugo*.

Q. What is *cio* made?

A. *Ci*: as, *Facio feci, iacio ieci*: but the old word *lacio* makes *lexi*, and *specio spexi*.

Q. What is *dio* made?

A. *Di*: as, *Fodio fodi*.

Q. What is *gio* made?

A. *Gi*: as, *Fugio fugi*.

Q. What is *pio* made?

A. *Pi*: as, *capio cepi*: but *cupio* makes *cupini*, *rapio* makes *rapui*, *sapio sapui* and *sapini*.

Q. What is *rio* made?

A. *Ri*: as, *Pario pperi*.

Q. What is *tio* made?

A. *Tio* is made *sti* with a double *ss*: as, *Quatio quassii*.

Q. What is *uo* made?

A. *ui*: as, *statio statui*; but *pluo* makes *pluvi*, and *plui*: *struo* makes *struxi*, and *fluo fluxi*.

The fourth Coniugation.

Q. **W** Here is your Rule for words of the fourth Coniugation, like *Andia*?

A. *Quarta dat is iui, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. All Verbes of the fourth Coniugation make their Preterperfect tenses in *iui*: as, *scio, scis, sciui*. Except *venio*, which make *veni*: so *cambio, rancio, fancio, sartio, sepio, sentio, fulcio, haurio*; which make *si*: *sancio* makes *saxxi*, and *vincio* *vinxi*; *salio* hath *salui*, and *amicio* *amiciui*.

Q. Doe these neuer make their Preterperfect tense in *iui*?

A. Yes, sometimes, though more seldome, by the rule *Par-
ens utuntur cambini, &c.*

Of

Of the Preterperfect Tenses of Compound Verbes.

Q. **W** Here is your Rule for the Preterperfect tenses of Compound Verbes?

A. *Prateritum dat idem, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. That the Compound Verbe hath the same Preterperfect tense with his simple Verbe: as, *Dosco docui, edosco edocui*.

Q. Are there no exceptions from this Rule, *Prateritum dat idem*?

A. Yes, diuers.

Q. Which is the first exception?

A. *Sed syllaba semper, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that exception?

A. That the first syllable of the Preterperfect tense, which is doubled in some simple Verbes, is not doubled in their compounds: except onely in these three, *præcurro, excurro, repungo*; and in the Compounds of *do, disce, ste* and *posco*.

Q. Shew how for example.

A. *Curro* makes *cucurri*, but the compound of it, as, *occurro* makes but *occurri*, not *ocscucurri*: so all other compounds; except *præcurro*, which makes *præcucurri*: and so *excurro, repungo, &c.*

Q. Which is your second exception from *Prateritum dat idem*?

A. Of the Compounds of *plico, oleo, pango, do* and *ste*, as they are noted in the margent of my book, and haue euery one their seuerall rules.

Q. What is your rule for the Compounds of *plico*?

A. *Aplico compositum, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. *Plico* being compounded with *sub*, or with a Noun, will haue *ani* in the Preterperfect tense: as, *Supplico as, supplicani*: so *multiplico*, compounded of *multum* and *plico*, will haue *multiplicani*: but all the rest of the compounds of *plico* haue both *is* and *ani*: as, *aplico, applici vel applicani*: so *complico, re-
plico, explico*.

Q.

Q. *Gine*

Q. Giue your rule for the Compounds of *oleo*.

A. *Quamuis vult oleo, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. Although the simple Verbe *oleo* makes *olui* in the Preterperfect tense, yet all his Compounds make *oleui*: as, *Exoleo, exoleui*; except *redolco* and *suboleo*, which make *olui*: as, *redolco redolui, &c.*

Q. Where is your rule for the Compounds of *Pungo*?

A. *Composita apungo, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. All the compounds of *pungo* make *punxi*; except *repungo*, which makes *repunxi* and *repunxi*.

Q. Giue your rule for the compounds of *do*.

A. *Natum a do quando, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. The compounds of *do*, being of the third Coniugation, doe make *did*, not *ded*; as, *Addo, addis, addidi*; so *credo, edo, dedo*, and all the rest of them; except *abscondo* which makes *abscondi*.

Q. What doe the compounds of *sto* make?

A. *Stiti*, not *steti*: by the rule, *Natum a sto stas, stiti habebit*.

Compounds changing the first Vowell into e.

Q. **W**hat other exceptions haue you, wherein the compound Verbes doe differ from the simple?

A. Three generall exceptions.

Q. Which are those?

A. The first, of such Verbes as when they are compounded doe change the first vowell in the Present and Preterperfect tense into *e*. The second, of such as so change the first vowell into *i*. The third of such as change the first vowell into *i*, saue in the Preterperfect tense.

Q. Giue the rule of those which change the first vowell into *e*.

A. *Verba*

A. *Verba haec simplicia, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of that rule.

A. These simple Verbes, if they be compounded, doe change the first Vowell into *e*: as, *Damno* being compounded with *con* makes *condemno*, not *condamno*; so of *lacto, oblecto*: and thus in all the rest.

Q. Haue you no speciall obseruation of any of those Verbes of that rule, which so change the first Vowell into *e*?

A. Yes: of some Compounds of *pario* and *pasco*.

Q. What is your obseruation of the Compounds of *pario*?

A. That two of them, that is, *comperio* and *reperio*, make their Preterperfect tense in *ri*: as *comperio comperi*, and so *reperio reperiri*: but all the rest of the compounds of *pario* make *ui*. as, *aperio aperiri* and *operio operiri*.

Q. Is there nothing else to be obserued in the Compounds of *pario*?

A. Yes: that (except in the Preterperfect tense) they are declined like Verbes of the fourth Coniugation, although the simple Verbe bee of the third Coniugation: as, *aperire, operire, reperire*.

Q. What is the obseruation of the compounds of *pasco*?

A. That onely two of them, *compesco* and *dispesco*, doe change the first Vowell into *e*, and make their Preterperfect tense in *ui*: as, *compesco compecui*, and *dispesco dispescui*: but all the rest of the compounds of *pasco* doe keepe still the vowell and Preterperfect tense of the simple Verbe: as, *epasco, epascis, epasi, &c.*

Compounds changing the first Vowell into i.

Q. **G**iue your rule of those which change the first Vowell into *i*.

A. *Hac habeo, lateo, &c.*

Q 3

Q. What

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. That these Verbes *habeo, lateo, salio, &c.* if they bee compounded, doe change the first vowell into *i*; as, of *habeo* is made *inhibeo*, and of *rapio, eripio, eripui*: and so in the rest.

Q. Haue you no speciall obseruation of the compounds of *cano*?

A. Yes: that they make their Preterperfect tense in *iii*; though *cano* it selfe make *cccini*: as, *concino, concinui*.

Q. Giue the Rule.

A. *A cano natum Prateritum per iii, &c.*

Q. Haue you no other speciall rules which are ioyned to this rule; *Hac habeo, lateo, salio, &c*?

A. Yes: of the compounds of *placeo, pango, maneo, scalpo, calco, salio, clando, quatio, lano*.

Q. What is your rule for the compounds of *placeo*?

A. *A placeo sic displiceo, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of that rule.

A. That all the compounds of *placeo*, doe change the first vowell into *i*: as, *displiceo*; except *complaceo*, and *perplaceo*, which are like the simple.

Q. Giue your rule for the compounds of *pango*.

A. *Composita a pango retinent a quatuor ista, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. That these foure compounds of *pango*, signifying to ioyne, that is, *depango, oppango, circumpango*, and *repango*, do keepe *a*: all the rest of the compounds of *pango* are changed into *i* (as *impingo, impegi*) by the rule, *Hac habeo, lateo, &c.*

Q. Giue your rule for the compounds of *maneo*.

A. *A maneo mansi, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. That these foure compounds of *maneo, praminceo, emineo, promineo*, and *inmineo*, doe change the first vowell into *i*, and also make *mini* in the Preterperfect tense: as, *praminceo, praminui*; but all the rest of them are in all things declined like *maneo*: as, *permaneo, permanfi*.

Q. Where is your rule for the compounds of *scalpo, calco, salio*?

A. Com-

A. *Composita a scalpo, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning?

A. That the compounds of *scalpo, calco, salio*, doe change *a* into *i*: as, for *excalpo* we say *exculpō*: so for *inculco* *inculco*, for *resulto* *resulto*.

Q. Giue the rule for the compounds of *clando, quatio, lano*.

A. *Composita a clando, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning.

A. The compounds of *clando, quatio, lano*, do cast away *a*: as, of *clando* wee doe not say *occlando*, but *occludo*: so of *quatio*, not *perquatio*, but *percutio*: of *lano* wee say *prolino*, not *prolano*.

Compounds changing the first vowell into i, saue in the Preterperfect tense.

Q. **W** Here is your rule for compounds changing the first vowell into *i*, saue in the Preterperfect tense?

A. *Hac si componas, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of it.

A. That these Verbes *ago, emo, sedeo, rego, frango, capio, iacio, lacio, specio, premo*, when they are compounded, doe change the first vowell into *i*, except in the Preterperfect, and other tenses. comming thereof: as, of *frango*, we say, *refringo* *refregi*; of *capio* *incipio* *incepti*, not *incipi*.

Q. Haue you no exceptions from this rule; *Hac si componas*?

A. Yes: I haue exceptions for some of the compounds of *ago, rego, facio, lego*.

Q. What is the first exception?

A. That *perago* and *satago* are declined like the simple Verbe *ago*, keeping *a* still.

Q. Giue the rule.

A. *Sed pauca notentur: Namque sum simplex, &c.*

Q. What is the second exception from *Hac si componas*?

A. *Atque*

170 Exceptions from those which change the first vowel into i.

A. *Atque ab ago, dego dat degi, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning.

A. That these two Compounds of *ago, dego* and *cogo*: and *pergo* and *surgō*, compounds of *rego*, doe cast away the middle syllable of the Present tense.

Q. Shew me how.

A. As we do not say *deago*, but *dego*: so for *coago*, we say *cogo*; *pergo* for *perago*; and *surgō* for *surrego*.

Q. What is the exception for the Compounds of *Facio*?

A. *Nil variat facio, nisi, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of it.

A. The Compounds of *Facio* doe not change the first vowel into i, but in those which are compounded with Prepositions; as, *infacio*: the rest, as, *olfacio*: and *calfacio* keepe a still.

Q. What is the exception for compounds of *lego*?

A. *A lego nata, re, se, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning?

A. That *Lego*, being compounded with *re, se, per, pra, sub* or *trans*, doth keepe e still: as, *relego*, not *religo*: the rest of the compounds of *lego* do change the first vowel into i: as, *intelligo*, not *intellego*.

Q. How do the compounds of *lego* make their Preterperfect tense?

A. Three of them, *intelligo, diligo, negligo*, make their Preterperfect tense in *lexi*; all the rest haue *legi* in the Preterperfect tense.

Of the Supines of Simple Verbes.

Quest. **H**ow will you know the Supine of a simple Verbe?

A. By the ending of the Preterperfect tense.

Q. Why so?

A. Be-

Supines of simple Verbes.

121

A. Because the Supine is formed of the Preterperfect tense.

Q. Give your Rule.

A. *Nunc ex Praterito, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule, *Nunc ex Praterito*?

A. That wee must learne to forme the Supine of the preterperfect tense.

Q. If the Preterperfect tense end in *bi*, how must the Supine end?

A. In *tum*: as, *Bibi bibitum*.

Q. Give the Rule.

A. *Bi sibi tum format, &c.*

Q. What is *ci* made?

A. *Ci* is made *ctum*: as, *vici victum, ici iitum, feci factum, ieci iactum*.

Q. What is *di* made?

A. *Sum*: by the rule, *Di fit sum, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of that rule.

A. *Di*, in the Preterperfect tense, is made *sum* in the Supine: as, *vidi visum*. And some of them doe make it with a double *ss*: as, *pandi passum, sedi sessum, scidi scissum, fidi fissum, fodi fossum*, not *fosum*.

Q. What speciall obseruation haue you in that rule, *Di fit sum*?

A. *Hic etiam aduertas, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. That the first syllable which is doubled in the Preterperfect tense, is not doubled in the Supines: as, *Totondi* makes *tensum*, not *totensum*: so *cecidi* *casum*, and *cecidi casum*; *tetendi* is made *tensum* and *tentum*; *tutudi* *tunsum*, *pepedi* *pedisum*, *dedi datum*.

Q. What is *gi* made?

A. *Gi* is made *ctum*: as, *legi lectum*: *pegi* and *pepegi* make *pectum*, *fregi fractum*, *tetigi tactum*, *egi actum*, *pupugi punctum*, *fuggi fugisum*.

Q. What is *li* made?

A. *Li* is made *sum*: as, *salii*, signifying to season with salt, makes *salsum*, *pepuli pulsus*, *ceculi calsum*, *sefellis falsum*, *velli vulsum*, *tuli* makes *latum*.

Q. What are these terminations, *mi, ni, pi, qui*, made?

R

A. *Tum*:

A. *Tum* : as, *emi exptum, veni ventum, cecini cantum*; *cepi* comming of *capio* makes *captum*, and *cepi* of *capio*, *coeptum*, *rupi ruptum, liqui lictum*.

Q. What is *ri* made?

A. *Ri* is made *sum* : as, *verri versum*; except *peperi*, which makes *partum*.

Q. What is *si* made?

A. *Si* is made *sum* : as, *vissi visum*; but *missi* makes *missum* with a double *ss*. These which follow make *tum* : as, *fulsi ful-tum, hansi hantum, farsa factum, farsa factum, vossi vustum, gessi ge-sum, torsi* makes both *ortum* and *orsum*, *indulsi* hath *indultum* and *indulsum*.

Q. What is *psi* made?

A. *Psi* is made *tum* : as, *scripsi scriptum*; but *campsi* makes *campsum*.

Q. What is *ti* made?

A. *Ti* is made *tum* : as, *steti* comming of *sto*, and *stiti* comming of *sisto*, doe both of them make *statum* : except *verti* which makes *versum*.

Q. What is *vi* made?

A. *Vi* is made *tum* : as, *Flavi flatum*; except *pavi*, which makes *passum* : so *lavi* hath *lotum lautum* and *lanatum*, *potavi* *potum* and *potatum*, *cavi* makes *cantum*, *sevi* comming of *sero* makes *satum*, *livi* *litum*, *solvi* *solutum*, *volui* *volutum*, *singuliui* *singultum*, *venivi* to be sold, makes *venum*, *sepeliui* *sepultum*.

Q. What is *ui* made?

A. *ui* is made *itum* : as, *domui domitum*; but if the Preter-perfect *ui* come of a Verbe ending in *uo*, it is made *itum* in the Supines, and not *itum* : as, *exui* comming of *exuo* makes *exuitum*; except *ui* of *rao* which makes *ruitum*, not *ritum* : *Secui* makes *sectum*, *neui* *nectum*, *fricui* *frictum*, *miscui* *mixtum*, *amiciui* *amictum*, *torrui* *tostrum*, *docui* *doctum*, *tenui* *tentum*, *consului* *consultum*, *alui* makes *altum* and *aliutum*, *salui* *saltum*, *colui* *cultum*, *occului* *occultum*, *pisui* *pistum*, *rapui* *raptum*, *serui* *sertum*, and *texui* *textum*.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule, *Hac sed ui mutant in sum*, &c?

A. These

A. These Verbes turne *ui* into *sum* : as, *censui* makes *censum*, *cellui* *celsum*, *messui* *messum*; but *nexui* makes *nexum*, and *peui* *perum*. *Patui* makes *passum*, *carni* *cassum* and *caritum*.

Q. What is *xi* made?

A. *Xi* is made *ctum* : as, *vinci vinctum*. But five Verbes ending in *xi* cast away *n* : as, *finxi* makes *factum*, not *finctum* : so *minxi* *miectum*, *pinxi* *piectum*, *strinxi* *strictum*, and *rinxi* *riectum*. Also these foure Verbes ending in *xi*, make *xum*, not *ctum* : *flexi* *flexum*, *plexi* *plexum*, *fixi* *fixum*, *fluxi* *fluxum*.

Of the Supines of Compound Verbes.

Q. **W** Here is your Rule for Supines of Compound Verbes?

A. *Compositum ut simplex formatur*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule, *Compositum ut simplex*?

A. That Compound Verbes forme their Supines, as the simple Verbes whereof they are compounded: as, *docui* makes *doctum*; so *eduxi*, *edoctum*.

Q. Is there no exception?

A. Yes: *Quamvis non eadem stet*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of those words, *Quamvis non eadem*?

A. That there are some compound Supines which haue not the same syllabe which the simple haue.

Q. Which are those?

A. The compounds of *tuusum* make *tusum*, of *ruitum* *ritum*, of *saltum* *solum*, and of *satum* *sium*. So *captum*, *factum*, *iacum*, *raptum*, *cantum*, *partum*, *sparsum*, *carptum*, *factum*, doe change *a* into *e* : as, of *captum* *inceptum*, of *factum* *infectum*, &c.

Q. Haue you no other obseruations of the Supines of compound Verbes?

A. Yes: of *Edo* and *nosco*.

Q. What obseruation haue you of the Supines of *Edo*?

R 2

A. That

A. That the compounds of *Edo* doe not make *estum*, as the simple Verbe *edo* doth; but *esum* alone: as, *exedo* makes *exesum*: onely *comedo* makes *comesum* and *comestum*, by the rule, *Verbum Edo compositum*, &c.

Q. What is your obseruation for the compounds of *Nosco*?

A. *Nosco tantum duo*, &c.

Q. Giue the meaning of it.

A. That onely these two compounds of *Nosco*, *cognosco* and *agnosco* haue *cognitum* and *agnitum*. All the rest of the compounds of *nosco* make *notum*: as, *pernosco*, *pernotum*; none of them make *nosctum*.

Preterperfect tenses of Verbes in or.

Q. **W** Here is your Rule for Verbes in *or*?

A. *Verba in or admittunt*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. That all Verbes Passiues, whose Actiues haue the Supines, doe make their Preterperfect tense, of the latter Supine of the Actiue voyce, by changing *n* into *m*, and putting to *sum* vel *fui*: as, of *Lectus* is made *Lectus sum* vel *fui*.

Q. Is there no exception from that rule, *Verba in or*?

A. Yes: *At horum nunc est deponens*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of it?

In Verbs Deponens and Commons which forme the Preterperfect tense after the ordinary manner, as Passiues doe; we must name latter supines to forme them of.

A. That Deponents and Commons are to be marked, because they haue no latter Supine of the Actiue whereof to be formed: and especially those are to be noted which seeme to differ from the common kinde of declining.

Q. Repeat those which are obserued in your booke.

A. *Labor* makes *lapsus*, *patior* makes *passus*, and the compounds of *patior*: as, *compatior* *compassus*, *perpetior* *perpeffus*: *fateor* which makes *fassus*, and the compounds of it: as, *confiteor* *confessus*, *diffiteor* *diffeffus*: *gradior* making *gressus*, with the compounds of it: as, *digredior* *digressus*. So *fatiscor* *fessus*, *metior* *mensus*, *utor* *usus*, *ordior* signifying to weaue, making or *ditus*; *ordior* to beginne *orsus*, *nitor* *nissus* vel *nixus sum*, *ulciscor*

ulciscor *ultus*, *irascor* *iratus*, *reor* *ratum*, *obliscor* *oblitus*, *frutor* *fructus* & *fruitus*, *ac* *fretus*, *miseror* *miserus*, *tuor* & *tueor* both make *tuitus*, although they haue both *tutum* & *tuitum* in their Supines. *Loquor* makes *loquutus*, *sequor* *sequutus*, *experior* *experitus*, *piscor* *pactus*, *nascor* *natus*, *apiscor* *aptus*, *adipiscor* *adepus*, *queror* *questus*, *proficiscor* *profectus*, *expergiscor* *experrectus*, *cominiscor* *commentus*, *nascor* *natus*, *morior* *mortuus*, *orior* *ortus*. *morior*, *eris*, *tuus sum*, *mori*, *Orior*, *oriris* vel *oreris*, *ortus sum*, *oriri*.

Of Verbes hauing a double Preterperfect tense.

Q. **W** Here is your Rule for Verbes which haue two Preterperfect tenses?

A. *Præteritum actiue*, &c.

Q. Giue me the meaning of that rule.

A. These Verbes Neuters haue a Preterperfect tense, both of the Actiue and Passiue voyce: as, *Ceno* *cenavi* and *cenatus sum*, *inro* *inravi* and *inratus sum*; *potopoti* and *potus*, *tituboti* and *titubatus*, *careo* *carui* and *cassus*, *prandeo* *prandi* and *pransus*, *patco* *patui* and *passus*, *placeo* *placui* and *placitus*, *suesco* *suevi* and *suetus*, *ueneo* to be sold, *uenivi* and *venditus sum*, *nubo* to be married, *nupsi* and *nupta sum*, *mereor* *merui* and *meritus sum* and *merui*, *libet* makes *libuit* and *libitum est* vel *fuit*, *licet* makes *licuit* and *licitum est* vel *fuit*, *radet* *raduit* and *pertassum est* vel *fuit*, *puet* *puuit* and *puditum est* vel *fuit*, *piget* *pigit* and *pigitum est* vel *fuit*.

Of the Preterperfect tense of Verbes Neuter Passiues.

Q. **H** Aue you not some Verbes which are called Neuter Passiues?

A. Yes.

Q. What Verbes are those?

A. Verbes Neuters hauing for most part the Passiue signification:

fication, and the Preterperfect tense of the Passiue.

Q. What is your rule for them?

A. *Neutro-passivum sic Præteritum, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of that rule.

A. These Neuter Passives haue a Preterperfect tense, as if of the Passiue voyce: as, *Gaudeo gaudis sum, fido fisis sum, audeo ausus sum, fio factus sum, soleo solitus sum, mereo mersus sum.* Although the Grammatician *Phocas* count *mæstin* a Noun.

Of Verbes borrowing a Preterperfect tense.

Q. **W** Here is your Rule for those which borrow their Preterperfect tense?

A. *Quædam Præteritum verba, &c.*

Q. Give me the meaning of that Rule.

A. These Verbes haue no Preterperfect tense of their owne, but borrow a Preterperfect tense of others: as, 1. Verbes Inceptiues ending in *sco*, being put for the Primitiue Verbs whereof they are deriued, doe borrow their Preterperfect tense of them.

Q. What meane you by Inceptiues ending in *sco*, put for their Primitiues?

A. Verbes which end in *sco*, signifying to begin to doe a thing, or to wax more: as, *Tepeisco*, to begin to be warme or to wax warme, being put for *tepeo* to be warme, hath *tepui* in the Preterperfect tense: and so *feruesco* put for *ferueo* will haue *ferui*.

Q. Name the other Verbes which borrow the Preterperfect tense.

A. *Cerno* hath *vidi* of *video*, *quatio* makes *conculsi* of *concutio*, *ferio* hath *perculsi* of *percutio*, *meio* hath *minxi* of *mingo*, *fido* hath *sedi* of *sedeo*, *tollo sustuli* of *suffero*, *sam* hath *fui* of *fuo*, *fero tuli* of *tulo*, *sisto* signifying to stand, will haue *steti* of *sto*, *furo* hath *insanini* of *insanio*: *vescor* makes *pascus sum* of *pascor*, *medeor* will haue *medicatus sum* comming of *medico*,

dicor, *liquor liquefactus* of *liquefio*, *reminscor* makes *resordatus*, of *recorder*.

Of Verbes wanting their Preterperfect tenses.

Q. **W** Here is your Rule for Verbes wanting their Preterperfect tenses?

A. *Præteritum fingunt vergo, ambigo, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of that Rule.

A. These Verbes want their Preterperfect tense. First, these six; *vergo*, *ambigo*, *glisco*, *fatisco*, *polleo*, *nideo*. Secondly, such Verbes Inceptiues ending in *sco*, which are not put for their Primitiues, but for themselves, or which haue no Primitiue Verbes: as *Puerasco* I begin my boyes age; which is deriued of *Puer*, not of any Verbe. Thirdly, such Verbes Passiues, whose Actiues want the Supines, whereof the Preterperfect tense should be formed: as, *metuor*, *timeor*. Fourthly, all Meditatiues besides *parturio*, which makes *parturini*, and *esurio* *esurini*.

Q. What Verbes doe you call Meditatiues?

A. All Verbes signifying a meditation or a desire to doe a thing, or to be about to doe something, as, *Scripturio* I am about to write; *esurio*, I hunger or haue a desire to eat.

Of Verbes wanting their Supines.

Q. **G** Iue your Rule for Verbes wanting their Supines.

A. *Hæc raro aut nunquam, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. All these Verbes doe commonly want their Supines; *Lambico*, *mico*, *rudo*, *scabo*, *parco*, *dispesco*, *posco*, *disco*, *compesco*, *quini-* *sco*, *dego*, *ango*, *sugo*, *lingo*, *ningo*, *satago*, *psallo*, *volo*, *nolo*, *malo*, *tre-* *mo*, *strideo*, *strido*, *flaueo*, *liueo*, *auco*, *paveo*, *conniueo*, *ferueo*. So and *parturini*, the compounds of *nno*: as, *renno*: the compounds of *cado*, as *incido*: but out of vse, except

except *occido* which makes *occisum*, and *recido* which makes *reccisum*.

Excellis and *præcellis* compounds of *cello* do want the Supines. The compounds of *linquo* have the Supines: as, *relictum*; though it be seldome read in the simple.

Also these Verbes want their Supines; *respuo*, *linquo*, *luo*, *metuo*, *cluo*, *frigeo*, *caluo*, *sterto*, *timeo*, *luceo* and *arceo*: but the compounds of *arceo* do make *ercitum*. So the compounds of *gruo* want their Supines: as *ingruo*.

Finally, all Neuters of the second Coniugation, which have *ui* in the Preterperfect tense, doe want their Supines: except, *aleo*, *doleo*, *placeo*, *taceo*, *pareo*, *careo*, *necce*, *pateo*, *lateo*, *valeo* and *caleo*; which have their Supines.

F I N I S.

4. AP. 54